INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
11

REGD. NO. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1931 and our companies will do better.
12

VOL. XIX NO. 182- BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

ORGANISED HOOLIGANISM AT JINNAH HALL

TRAGEDY AT COWES

King Abandons The Race

MAN SWEPT OVERBOARD AND LOST

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Enormous holiday crowd which had thronged the promenade at Cowes to see the Royal yacht "Britannia" with the King on board participate in the first race of the Cowes Week was shocked before start, when "Britannia" stopped and heeled round at same time makeing frantic flag signals.

Fleet of light craft dashed from shore and it was learned that the man had been swept overboard by heavy seas and had completely disappeared. The King abandoned racing for the day.—Reuter.

MORE TROOPS FOR BURMA

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 3.

The 3/16th Rajputana Rifles left for Burma to-day.—A. P.

BEGUM SHAH NAWAZ

Invited To Attend League

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

Begum Shah Nawaz, a delegate to the Round Table Conference has received an invitation from the Secretary-General, League of Nations, to attend the next Assembly Session of the League in September as a colloborator to the Information Section in order to familiarise herself with the work of the League. She has accepted the invitation and will sail from Bombay on 15th August.—A. P.

BRITISH TROOPS AND AFGHANISTAN

Official Contradiction

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

A communique says:—"It has come to the notice of the Government of India that a statement has appeared in the Indian press to the effect that His Majesty the King of Afghanistan has permitted British troops to enter Afghan territory. The statement is entirely without foundation.—A. P.

RETRENCHMENT SUB-COMMITTEE AT SIMLA

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

The Retrenchment Sub-Committee on Public Works Department and Audit and Accounts met here to-day under Chairmanship of Mr. K. C. Neogy when all the members were present. Mr. D. G. Harris, Consulting Engineer, was examined on the eve of his departure to attend the Sind Financial Enquiry Committee. The Sub-Committee is expected to sit for three weeks.—A. P.

J. M. SEN-GUPTA FOR BOMBAY

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta left for Bombay by Nagpur Mail this afternoon to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton-information Bureau, 53, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, August 3.

Previous closing rate	8.25
To-day's opening rate	8.27
Difference	plus .02
To-day's closing rate	8.21
Difference	—.04

Broach Expectation:—
April/May Rs. 175.

Liverpool market was closed to-day.

NATIONALIST MUSLIM LEADERS RUSHED AT AND ASSAULTED

Hooligans Armed With Lathis Indulge In Wild Orgy

SHOWER OF ABUSE AND STONES HURLED AT CONGRESSMEN: 15 PERSONS INJURED

C. I. D. MEN AS SPECTATORS

Wild orgy of hooliginsm was witnessed at Jinnah Hall on Monday evening when a number of Muslim hooligans made dastardly attempts on the lives of prominent Nationalist Muslim leaders and Congressmen.

Mr. S. A Brelvi was providentially saved from being stabbed in the back as he was gething out of the hall.

Others leaders fared equally badly Mr. M. C. Chgla Mr Abidalli Jafferbhai, and Mr Ganpati Shankar along with promiment Muslim Congressmen were the special target of the hooligans' wrath

The day's casualities include 15 injured persons eight of whom are detained in Congress Hospital.

Organised hooliganism reigned for over an hour in the Jinnah Hall, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, and its vicinty, on Monday evening where a meeting under the auspices of the Nationalist Muslim Farty was convened. The object of the meeting was to popularise the resolution of the communal problem arrived at by the Congress Working Committee.

Bent on breaking up the meeting and determined to commit cowardly and disgraceful attacks on the organisers of the meeting after its dispersal about 200 persons, many of them armed with lathies, belts, Eddi Polo sticks, iron rods and some of them eevn with knives took possession of the hall full two hours before the appointed time.

LONG LIVE "BIG BROTHER"!

The fact that the doors of the hall were locked when they arrived on the scene was no impediment to their intentions. They broke open the windows and forced their entry into the hall raising frenzied shouts of "Shaukatli Zindabad" and other "war" cries of the "Big Brother."

Among those who had taken the seats on the dias were Maulana Mahomed Irfan. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, Maulvi Kutbudin Siddiqui, Manager of the "Khilafat" Press, Maulvi Azizur Rehman, a preacher in the Khilafat House, Mr. Abdul Jabbar, Captain of the Khilafat Volunteers, and several other from the Khilafat House. Munshi Faten Mahomed, Editor of the Gujarati weekly, "Insaf" was also among them. them.

SIGNAL FOR "ATTACK."

The signal for the trouble was given when the Nationalist Muslims headed by Messrs. S. A. Brelvi and M. C. Chagla entered the hall and Mr. Brelvi occupied the chair. Mr. Brelvi had addressed the gathering for a few minutes when a question was raised as to who was the President. Mr. Brelvi informed the interruptors that as was announced he was presiding over the meeting.

NATIONALIST LEADERS STICK TO THEIR GUNS.

This aroused the anger and fury of the oppositionists who indulged in frequent interruptions and one of them proposed Mr. Kutbuddin Siddiqui to the chair. This was followed by shouts of "Shaukatali Zindabad" and the declaration that he was elected to the chair. Mr. Brelvi, however, refus-ed to leave the chair insisting on the right of the Nationalist Mus-lims to have their own President.

A deadlock was thus reached and for about an hour the oppositionists created noise and din insisting that their own nominee should occupy the chair. Mr. Abdul Jalil Nadvi, a member of the A. I. C. C. from the N. W. F. Province at this stage rose and stoutly opposed the election of Mr. Siddiqui to the Chair.

A. I. C. C. MEMBER ASSAULTED.

He was immediately set upon by a number of people and severely assaulted. He received serious injuries and was urofusely bleeding from the head which necessitated his immediate removal to the Congress Hospital.

Undaunted by these acts of hooliganism Mr. Brelvi and his colleagues of the Nationalist Muslim Party stuck to their seats and refused to budge an inch. The oppositionists made speeches criticising the Nationalist Muslims and Congress and condemning the Working Committee's resolution. A resolution was placed before the meeting declaring that the Congress scheme was not acceptable to the Muslims and was declared "passed."

The meeting ended after about an hour. Thereupon Mr. Brelvi and his colleagues left the hall. Immediately some one put out the lights and Mr. Brelvi, Mr. Chagla and oethers were chased by an excited crowd. Many of those who followed them were armed with lathis and belts. They gave vent to foul abuse and spat upon them.

BRELVI AND CHAGLA ASSAULTED.

Messrs. Brelvi and Chagla were followed right up to the Congress House by these ruffians who brandished their sticks. Mr. Brelvi received a blow on his right arm and another on his back and some one tried to stab him from behind with a knife but, fortunately, except that his coast was torn no injury was done. while Mr. Chagla was roughly handled. Mr. Brelvi was spat upon and foully abused.

15 PERSONS INJURED.

Not satisfied with roughly assaulting the leaders the hooligans chased every Congressman and every khaddar clad person whom they found in the Congress House compound was assaulted. As result 15 persons were injured and removed to the Congress Hospital.

(Continued on Page 5).

MAGISTRATE WITH LOADED REVOLVER IN COURT

Youth Leaguers On Trial In Cawnpore

CENSORED.

CAWNPORE, Aug. 3.

The case against Messrs. P. N. Saxena and Gopinath Singh, prominent Youth Leaguers was taken before Capt. A. W. Ibbotson, District Magistrate. The Court room was strongly guarded from within and without by armed police, while a loaded revolver was kept by the Magistrate on his table.

Four prosecution witnesses were examined. Sub-Inspector Lochan Singh submitted that he searched the office of the Unemployed Association and took possession of certain files and registers belonging to the Youth League Office.

Sub-Inspector Radha Krishna of Azamgarh deposed that Prakash Narayan Saxena had come there in March and re-organised the Youth Leakue which was then defunct.

YOUTH LEAGUE'S OBJECT THROUGH C. I. D. GOGGLES.

Sug-Inspector Ajodhia Pathak said that the object of the Youth League was achieving independence by all possible means and taking part in all anti-Govt. activities. He also stated that the Youth League's preaching preaching was responsible for five shooting outrages in Cawnpore. Cross-examination was reserved and the case is postponed til August 10. Accused G. N. Singh brought to the notice of the court, the incident regarding his re-arrest. The court assured him that there was no likelihood of such incident being repeated again.

"M. N. ROY" REACHES CAWNPORE

Lawyers To Interview Him

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 3.

Mr. "M. N. Roy" reached Cawnpore yesterday under a strong police escort and was detained in District Gaol. Maulana Hasrat Mohani and Mr. B. Narain Prasad Arora have applied for permission to interview Mr. Roy for defence and other arrangements.

Gandhiji's Son Praises Frontier Hospitality And Kindness

PESHAWAR, August 3.

On the conclusion of his Frontier tour, Mr. Devidas Gandhi left Peshawar to-day by the Frontier Mail for Bombay. He was given an enthusiastic send-off at the station. Mr. Devidas was accompanied by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Aligulkhan Pirbaksh, Members of the All-India Congress Committee who will be attending the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Bombay on the 6th.

ALL KINDNESS.

"I had much kindness and hospitality shown to me everywhere by everybody", he told the Associated Press representative just before his departure. He said that officials did not place a single obstacle in his way except at Malakand where due to some misunderstanding on the part of the local officials he was not allowed to enter the gate.

MORE OF RED SHIRTS ACTIVITIES..

Since his return from Bannu, Mr. Devidas Gandhi has had a busy time seeing more Red Shirt villages. These visits were uneventful except that while Devidas's party were proceeding from Tekhal to Utmanzai a lorry which was following them was fired upon by dacoits resulting in two passengers being wounded.—A.P.

MAHATMA LEAVES FOR POONA

—:o:—

In Response To Governor's Invitation.

—:o:—

CONGRESS PARTICIPATION HANGS ON POONA POURPARLERS.

PROBLEMS BEFORE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE.

An interview between Sir Ernest Hotson, the Acting Governor of Bombay and Mahatma Gandhi takes place at Poona to-day (Tuesday) on the successful conclusion of which may depend the question as to whether Gandhiji will go to London or not.

In response to an invitation of the Acting Governor of Bombay, Gandhiji left for Poona by the last Poona passenger on Monday night. Mahatmaji will see the Governor to-day (Tuesday), and discuss with him the situation in Bardoli.

The Hotson-Gandhiji talks are likely to last for the whole day and Gandhiji is expected back in Bombay not before Tuesday night or Wednesday morning. The Congress Working Committee which also meets, to-day, at Mani Bhuvan is not therefore likely to transact any serious business in the absence of Gandhiji at Poona.

It will be recalled that Gandhiji wrote a letter to the Collector of Bardoli, which was in the form of an ultimatum, drawing the attention of the authorities to serious breaches of the Delhi Pact. A copy of that letter Gandhiji had forwarded to the Viceroy.

It appears that Gandhiji received a despatch from the Acting Governor of Bombay inviting him to talk over matters regarding Bardoli, and the appointment was fixed for to-day (Tuesday).

In view of this appointment Gandhiji came to Bombay a day prior to the meeting of the Working Committee

Should the Congress participate in the next session of the Round Table Conference or should it refuse to do so in view of the flagrant breaches of the Delhi pact especially in Bardoli and United Provinces?

This is one of the questions of outstanding political importance that will be discussed at the meeting of the Congress Working Committee to be held at Mani Bhuvan, the Bombay residence of Mahatma Gandhi, to-day (Tuesday).

In the event the Congress Cabinet is satisfied that the officials in Bardoli and United Provinces are making genuine attempts to make "amende honourable" for the breaches of the truce, then it will proceed to appoint the Secretariat which will accompany Mahatma Gandhi to London to help him to place the Congress demands before the Round Table Conference.

Pandit Jawaharlal who has intimate knowledge of the situation prevailing in United Provinces and the Sardar of Bardoli in whom the peasants of Gujerat have implicit confidence will both speak out their minds and say whether the attitude of the Provincial Governments is such as to inspire the belief that they will stand by the Delhi pact when Gandhiji will be away in London.

Pandit Jawaharlal and Sardar Vallabhbhai, therefore, hold the key position to the question as to whether Mahatmaji will go to London or not.

The Congress Cabinet is likely to avail itself of the opportunity of carrying on negotiations with Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who is in Bombay, and again attempt to arrive at the communal settlement.

CONGRESS CABINET MEMBERS IN BOMBAY

Six members of the Congress Cabinet arrived in Bombay on Monday. They were:—

Mahatma Gandhi,
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (Congress President),
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru,
Seth Jamnalal Bajaj,
Dr. Sayed Mahmood, and
Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram, General Secretary.

Mahatma Gandhi and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj alighted from the Gujerat Mail at Dadar Station, Bombay, on Monday morning. They then motored to Mani Bhuvan, the Bombay residence of Gandhiji.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, Miraben, Mahadev Desai and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who also arrived from Ahmedabad by the same train alighted at the Bombay Central.

Pandit Jawaharlal and Dr. Sayed Mahmood arrived from Allahabad in Bombay by the Jubulpore Mail on Monday morning.

SJT. DEVIDAS GANDHI STARTS FOR BOMBAY

Also Khan Abdul Gafar Khan.

TO ATTEND A. I. C. C. MEETING

(From Our Correspondent).

PESHAWAR, Aug. 3.

Sjt. Devidas Gandhi left for Bombay to-day by the "Frontier Mail after touring the Frontier Province.

Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan, Ali Gulhan and Pirbakhsh Khan, Pleader, accompanied him to attend the A. I. C. C. meeting.

MOVE TO POSTPONE TO A. I. C. C

Maha Sabha's Request

(From A correspondent.)

AKOLA, August 3.

It is reliably learnt that Pandit Malaviya and Doctor Moonje have wired Mahatmaji and Sardar Vallabhbhai to postpone meeting A. I. C. C., in view of the Hindu Mahasabha Sessions. But it seems Congress officials are adamant. Pandit Malaviya is coming here for the conference.

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The office of the All India Congress Committee is temporarily located in one of the rooms in the Congress House (Ground Floor), Girgaum Back Road. A.I.C.C. members can, on payment of the annual subscription of Rs. 10, obtain their membership cards at the office from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Copies of the Financial Obligations Committee's Report will be issued by the office free of charge to such members as have paid the annual subscription.

VITHALBHAI PATEL PROGRESSES.

To Attend R. T. C.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

VIENNA.—Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel is making satisfactory recovery from illnes.

Interviewed by Reuter he said he would be present at the Round Table Conference.—Reuter.

ENGLANDS' POOR LONGING TO MEET AND ADMIRE GANDHIJI.

THEY SYMPATHISE WITH INDIA'S ASPIRATIONS

Because He Was Living The Teachings Of Jesus Christ

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, August 3.

The following exclusive message has been given by Miss Muriel Lester to the "Hindu". Since it has become known that Kingsley Hall is to have the great honour of entertaining Gandhiji during his visit to London, I have received congratulations from all over the country. Piles of letters have come from friends and strangers offering me help of all sorts.

LANCASHIRE'S ADMIRATION.

Fruit, milk and other food has been promised by rich and poor alike. Even people in Lancashire, who have been nearly ruined by Mahatma Gandhi's policy of Boycott have written saying how much they admire him and his effort to raise the status and standard of living of his people and that they long to meet him and tell him so.

We are glad that the great representative of an Eastern nation has chosen to come to East End. London, to stay among the poor the over-crowded and distressed. Kingsley Hall is dedicated to God and we who live here are only servants of the people.

PRAYER AND SERVICE.

There are eleven of us spending our time in menial work, in prayer, service in the neighbourhood. We practised Satyagraha throughout the great war. When later on we heard Mahatma Gandhi and his principles, we recognised in him one who was living out the teachings of Jesus Christ and ever since we have thought him as our comrade.

SYMPATHY WITH NATIONALISTS.

Whatever Government may say or do I know the people of England, at any rate the poor, who form the great majority sympathise with Nationalist aspirations of Indian people. We look forward eagerly to welcome their great leader.

MADRAS MUSLIM TO PICKET LIQUOR SHOPS

MADRAS, August 3.

Under the lead of Mr. S. A. Shafee Mahomed, Mussalmans of Madras have organised a strong band to picket liquor shops. In a statement to the press Sjt. Shafee Mahomed says: Islam advocates complete prohibition and as such it is the bounden duty of all Mussalmans to do everything in their power to eradicate the drink evil.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of
Rupee One
For First Sixteen Words
One Anna
For Each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.
Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.
A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

GOOD POSITIONS OPEN TO GUJERATIS—Excellent Opportunities offered on Commission basis to Gujerati-speaking people who wish to work anywhere in Gujerati territory. Apply personally, bringing references, with letter of application to:—C. E. ATWOOD, Agent, Singer Sewing Machine Co., "Mercantile Chambers," Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A 3353

WANTED ENGINEERS, Overseers, Clerks, Accountants, Storekeepers, Doctors in India and Abroad. Apply enclosing stamp to GOODWIN & CO., Delhi.
A 5594

WANTED—PAID CANDIDATES—STATION MASTERS, SIGNALLERS. Remit Rupee One for Selection form. SUPDT., RAILWAY DUTIES & TELEGRAPH TRAINING SCHOOL, DELHI.
A R5585

WANTED—An INDIAN GRADUATE with English qualifications to teach English to the Prince who is now 15 years old. The salary of the post is Rs. 500 but a very highly qualified and a suitable gentleman may even be started on a higher scale of salary. Other terms pertaining to service will be decided while making the appointment. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur (N. Gujarat).
A 3313

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY. Egyptian Spiritualist, Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P.

V. J. M.'s COTTON FORECAST will give Special Selection To-day for rupees five and Tuesday, Wednesday Special Guaranteed strong doubling for Rupees 20. Opposite Excelsior Cinema, Fort, Bombay.
P R5595

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelop.
P

Loan

WANTED—APPLICATIONS for LOANS WITHOUT INTEREST upto Rs. 5,000. Repayable by every monthly instalments. For full particulars apply to:—THE J. ANATH & CO., Agents, 34, Beadon Road, LAHORE.
L

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED—MOTOR WAGON WEIGHBRIDGE of well-known Makers, Capacity 10 tons. Platform size 16' x 8'. Write with full particulars to Box No. 1053, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N 3354

Trade Announcement.

MANUFACTURERS and SOLE AGENTS, both Indian, Foreign to send me Agency terms and literature. SOHANLAL C/o. Postmaster, Bombay.
T 5593

Educational

EXPERT—TUITION to boys and girls by experienced graduate on extremely moderate terms; results guaranteed. Please apply Box No. 1094, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R5592

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

S.S. "TANGO MARU."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she has arrived on 1st August, from Japan via wayports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 1. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai JETHIBAI, widow of MORARJI DAMODAR has contracted to sell to our client her one equal half share as tenant-in-common of the undermentioned property. All persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, appurtenance, possession, use, lien, partnership, or otherwise howsoever, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 5, Military Square, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent-tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhandari Street, in the Registration Sub-District and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 142 2/9 square yards or thereabouts according to the Collector's bills and 127 square yards or thereabouts in the extract of survey report and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1904, New No. 9035, Old Survey No. 258, New Survey No. 4896, Cadastral Survey No. 3030, Bhuleshwar Division, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7515 and Street No. 94 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Bhandari or Bhandarwada Street; on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage; on or towards the North by the house of Narayan Laxman; and on or towards the South by the property of Ganpat Vithal and Magan Purshotram.

Dated at Bombay this 3rd day of August, 1931.

J. S. RUTNAGUR & COMPANY,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2348

Public Notices

NOTICE

SEALED PERCENTAGE TENDERS for the marginally noted works are invited and will be received in the Office of the undersigned till 1-0 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 11th August, 1931. Further details available in Office during Office hours. Tenders not conforming to the rules of submission are likely to be rejected.

1. Extension to Kalyan Karjat Road (Kulgaon Don) in Kalyan Taluka. Work estimated to cost about Rs. 2,000. Earnest money with the tender Rs. 50 work to be completed before the end of February, 1931.
2. Special Repairs to the bridge at Gokhiwre on Bassein-Ambadi-Road in mile No. 4/6 in Bassein Taluka. Work estimated to cost about Rs. 12,000. Earnest money with the tender Rs. 300. (To be completed by the end of October, 1931).

Office of the District Local Board.
Thana, 1st August, 1931.

(Sd.) G. D. VARTAK,
President,
District Local Board Thana.
3347

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. VIRCHAND POONAMCHAND, the Mortgagees have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from incumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, possession, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 35, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the building standing thereon, situte on the West side of Shaikh Buran Commandant Street, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 308 Square Yards or thereabouts according to the Conveyance of 9th May, 1882, and 390 square yards according to the Collector's Bill and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1057-1058, New No. 8238, New Survey No. 1 and 2/3754 and Cadastral Survey No. 1291 of the Byculla Division and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 66 Old Street Nos. 4 to 8 and New Street Nos. 108-110-112-114 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property now or formerly of Khatizzabai, wife of Sayed Haji Rahimtulla bin Gulamhusein, on or towards the South by the property now or formerly of Mahomed Esmail Munshi and Shaikh Ahmed bin Mahomedalli Deelvey, on or towards the West by a Sweepers Passage and on or towards the East by the said Shaikh Buran Commandant Street.

Dated this 1st day of Aug., 1931.

KHANDWALLA & CHHOTALAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3349

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 4th, August, 1931, at 3 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 428 B; Case No. 40; Sewri Cross Road.

A quantity of C. I. Sheets; Rafters, etc. opposite K. E. M. Hospital, Parel Bhoiwada.

Building St. No. 328; 509; Case No. 526; 811; Nawapada Worli Road and Worli Koliwada.

MENESSE & CO.,

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GOWALIA TANK ROAD, KNOWN AS "BUCHER HOUSE."

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1258 of 1929, (Erachshaw Cowasji Ghadiali vs. Dr. Dinshaw Jeewaji Soonawalla alias Edel Beheram and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 4th April, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (THIS DAY) TUESDAY, the 4th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of Pension and Tax land (the cess whereof has been redeemed) together with buildings and structures standing thereon situate at Gowalia Tank Road, admeasuring about 2185 square yards bearing Collector's New No. 1040. Old Survey No. 82, New Survey No. 1/7067, Cadastral Survey No. 639 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Municipality under "D" Ward Nos. 3400 (1) etc., Street Nos. 94-C, etc., and bounded on the North by the property of Cursetji Maneckji Cursetji, on the South by the property of Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhivandiwalla; on the East partly by the property of Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhivandiwalla and partly by the property of Raghavji Furshotam and on the West by the property of Cursetji Maneckji Cursetji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jhavery and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT KURLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rele & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Hirji Madhavji and pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 25th January, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Kurla, in New Mill Ward, bearing Survey No. 215, 216, Hissa No. 4 part etc., Falni No. 11 etc., admeasuring about 4,878 square yards. Assessment Rs. 4,316, and bearing Municipal New Mill Ward Old Nos. 241, 242, 242 B and 242 C, New Nos. 193, to 196 and bounded on the East by the property of Gaspel Jasiner Perreira, Zuze Enas Gomos and David Daniel Rodrick, on the West by the Garden of David Daniel Rodrick, on the South by the property of Shaik Ahmedali Miya Jan and on the North by the property of the Kurla Church and of Manuel Anton Prail.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rele & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Amusements.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The World-famous "IT" girl
CLARA BOW
In her latest Talkie Triumph
LOVE AMONG THE MILLIONAIRES
All-Talking, Singing Dancing Film.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Thrill to the Revelation in
EMIL JANNINGS
Dramatic Acting in
"BETRAYAL"
Supported by ESTHER RALSTON and GARY COOPER.

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Merry Clowns of "Rio Rita"
BERT WHEELER
and
ROBERT WOOLSEY
In their latest All-Talking, Singing and Dancing Picture.
HALF-SHOT AT SUNRISE

PATHE CINEMA
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10.
JUST FOR A SONG
ALL-TALKING—SINGING—DANCING
With
LILIAN DAVIES
ROY ROYSTON—DICK HENDERSON
FAMOUS BEAUTY CHORUS
MANGAN'S TILLERETTE DANCERS
SID SEYMOUR
And His
MAD HATTERS ORCHESTRA.
With
MICKEY MOUSE
Note:—From August 8th all matinee performances will commence at 3-30 instead of 4.
THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL MATINEE SHOW ON SUNDAY, 9TH AUG. AT 10 A.M.

COMMENCING NEXT SATURDAY, 8TH AUGUST, 1931.
MADAN THEATRES TOUCHING TALKIE-MARVEL
NEXT TO THE
PICTURE of DISTINCTION and GLORY
"SHIRIN—FARHAD"
IS
BHARATI-BALAK
WITH RENOWNED MOHAN & SHARIFA & POPULAR-STAR PATIENCE COOPER—SCREEN-GEM—
(ALL-TALKING, SINGING AND DANCING)
With an heart-rending story by Reputed Dramatist AGHA MD. ASHA.
EXQUISITE DANCING & EXCELLENT MUSIC NEVER HEARD BEFORE Photophoned on the Popular
'RCA' AS IN "SHIRIN-FARHAD" FAME
BOOKING IN ADVANCE. GLOBE-TALKIES SANDHURST ROAD.

THE BIG HOUSE AT PATHE
From SATURDAY August 8th
IT'S A REAL BIG PICTURE
A PICTURE THAT WILL LIVE FOREVER IN YOUR MEMORY.
And what a Marvellous Cast! Suffice it to say:
Chester Morris
Wallace Beery
Lewis Stone
Leila Hyams
Robert Montgomery
J. C. Nugent
are among the 3000 who take part.
GRIM!
SPECTACULAR!!
THRILLING!!!
THIS PICTURE HAS EVERYTHING—
ITS ENTHRALLING VIVIDNESS WILL HOLD YOU SPELL-BOUND TO THE FINAL FADE OUT
YOU REALLY MUST NOT MISS IT
Book Early, as there will be a Big House at each show.
(Special Parking Arrangements)
Free List Entirely Suspended.
Note:—From Aug. 8th, all matinee performances will commence at 3-30 instead of 4.
THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL MATINEE SHOW ON SUNDAY, 9TH AUG. AT 10 A.M.

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 3.
B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Aug./Sept.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Oct./Nov.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/16 Aug.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/16 Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/32 Oct/Dec.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 910
Banks Buying D D 927
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 3/8
Banks Buying 60 days 135
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 68 3/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 85 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155-3/8
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 2/0 7/16 st inst. Nom.
Shanghai/London Closed 3rd inst.
Japan/London /02 7/16 1st inst. Nom.
London/Paris 123.90 1st inst.
London/Belgium 34.80 1st inst.
London/Switzerland 24.90 1st inst.
London/Italy 92.85 1st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet near, steady forward.
Gold £4-4-11 1/4 31st ulto. £4-4-11 1/2 1st inst.
Silver London Ready 13 31st ulto. 13 1st inst.
Silver London Forward 13 31st ulto. 13 31st inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 1/8 31st ulto. 28 1/4 1st inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 9/32 p.c. 31st ulto. 4 9/32 p.c. 1st inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 1/8 p. c. 31st ulto. 5 1/8 p. c. 1st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 p. c.
Money:—Call 5 p. c. 3 Mos. 4 1/4 p. c. 6 Mos. 4 p. c.
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, August 4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs. 89-12.
4 per cent. Loan 1934-37 Rs. 88-12.
4 per cent. Loan 1960-70 Rs. 72-2.
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds 1934 Rs. 94-12.
4-1/2 per cent Loan 1955-60 Rs. 82-6.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 94-8.
5 per cent Loan 1935 Rs. 95-8.
5 per cent Loan 1939-44 Rs. 93-3N.
6 per cent. Bonds 1933-36 Rs. 99-13.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1939 Rs. 99-12.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free 1945-55 Rs. 99-13.
6 per cent. Bonds 1931 Rs. 100-2.
6 per cent. Bonds 1932 Rs. 100-13.
6-1/2 per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan 1935 Rs. 103-14.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust 1974 Rs. 70.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1974 Rs. 69.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 69.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal 1959 Rs. 87.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 100-8.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1950-60 Rs. 100-8.
FORWARD RATES.
3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 59-5.
17th August settlement.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 99-13.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

"Tone of Silver:—Quiet and steady. Nothing offering.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Bengal Superfine	141
Bengal Fine	136
Bengal F.G.	131
Sindh-Punjab Fine	136
Sind-Punjab F. G.	131
Wardha-Hinght Fine	161
Nagpur Savner Fine	161
Yeotmal Fine	156
Arvi Fine	156
Amraoti Fine	154
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	154
Mulkapur Fine	151
Khandesh Fine	151
Muthia Fine	146
Muthia F. G.	141
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	161
Sailu F.G.G.S.	154
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	156
Burwah Sanavad Fine	156
Indore/Ujjain Fine	156
Broach Fine	171
Broach F.G.	156
Compta Good	196/201
Jinja	261/66
Busoga	266/71

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 3.
53 Bussan and Co., Khandwa 156 1/2
55 Bussan and Co., Khandwa 156 1/2
100 Birla Bros. Lahore 141
100 G G Kesha and Co., Antoli 2 on to Broach.
450 G G Kesha and Co., Arvi 169.
100 Oshman Suleman Broach 168 1/2.
231 G G Kesha and Co., Parbhani 154 1/2.
100 Ralli Bros. Chanda 161 1/4
135 Toyo Poddar Mill Upland 171.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

	bales.
Central India	349
Barsi-Nugger	1
Hyderabad-Gaorani	127
N.-W. Provinces	63
Rajputana	84
Broach	258
Coompta-Dharwar	303
Western Northerns	203
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	5
Egyptians	93
Cotton	1,491
	cwts.
Wheat	2,154
Linseed	2,588
Rape Rai & Mustardseeds	496
Gingellyseeds	595
Groundnuts	8,177
Castorseeds	6,026
Rice	129,162
Myrabollams	686
Cottonseeds	1,761
Gram	1,538
Joowar	3,246
Barley	336
Bajree	1,982
	tons.
Coal	321

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

A WARNING FROM AN ENGLISH FRIEND.

—:o:—

WILL INDIA GET WHAT SHE WANTS?

(By Dr. TARAKNATH DAS, Ph. D.).

An Englishman knows his people and government better than any Indian or any foreigner does. But it is a very rare thing that an Englishman expresses his views which may uncover motives of the British Government. There are tens of thousands of British writers, historians, politicians and professed friends of India who are engaged in spreading the idea that Britain's one motive in respect to India is to help the Indian people. This propaganda has hypnotized the world at large and some Indians who are looking for personal aggrandisement through British official favours. But the most dangerous thing of all is that some well-meaning friends of India in all parts of the world and some Indian politicians who lack fore-sight, have become convinced that India will be given self-government through the efforts of the British Labour Government, especially Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. The Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, of the Community Church of New York, who is a sincere friend of Indian freedom and who is more staunchly devoted to the ideals of "Satyagraha" of Mahatma Gandhi than many of Mahatma's disciples, cherished the hope that the Labour Government of Britain, especially Premier Ramsay MacDonald, would treat generously with India and a conference between Gandhi and MacDonald will settle the question of Indian Freedom to the satisfaction of those who believe that the people of India have the right to be as free and as independent as the British people.

A WARNING.

The name of Reginald A. Reynolds is known to all Indian Nationalists and the people in foreign countries, who have watched the progress of India's march for freedom, under the leadership of the All-India National Congress and Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Reynolds, a friend of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Holmes, sometime ago startled many devotees of Mahatmajee by expressing his disagreement with the Mahatma regarding the wisdom of the so-called Truce concluded by the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. This act of Mr. Reynolds required greater courage and sincerity than will ordinarily be understood by Indians. This will always be regarded by many as the best index of his unselfish and sincere devotion to the cause of human freedom and against all forms of compromise when supreme principles are involved.

Mr. Reynolds has recently written a letter to Dr. Holmes (which has been published in "Unity" of July 6th) which is of great importance to all who wish to know the true nature of the British Labour Government and political parties regarding India. This letter will serve as a serious warning to those Indians who are expecting that the possible visit of Mahatma Gandhi to London for a conference with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and also his participation in the Round Table Conference may solve the Indo-British problems. I quote Mr. Reynolds' letter in full:—

"Editor of 'Unity.'

I have just been reading your issue of May 25 and must confess to some alarm at the views expressed in your editorial on the subject of our present government.

You have watched with attention as close as that of any Englishman the handling of the Indian situation by the MacDonald Government. Leaving out of account the arrogant and bombastic speeches of our "Labour" Ministers on the subject, and confining yourself purely to their actions, are you prepared to say that (whatever the differences existing in politics) there is any difference in principle between this and former governments?

The Indian crisis is a vital phase in a universal struggle. India to-day is the battle-ground on which the fundamental principles of government are at war. The issue is infinitely more important than any 'domestic" issue (such as the land tax, which you mention) or any question of inter-governmental relations. Its superior importance arises from the fact that, whereas these other issues concern the 'use' of power and authority, the Indian issue concerns the very nature and 'origin' of that authority. Beside the political slavery of 300 million people, the affairs of 40 millions sink into comparative unimportance.

It is not my wish to analyse the personal motives of those responsible for the present repression in India. I would not even go so far as you and impute "unscrupulous cunning" to Mr. Lloyd George or "amiable weakness" to Mr. Baldwin. All that I would suggest is that the same actions which lead you to apply these adjectives to the Liberal and Tory leaders have led others to apply similar epithets to Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues. Indeed, if they are to be exonerated from the charge of "unscrupulous cunning" to the Liberal and Tory leaders have led others to apply similar epithets to Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues. Indeed, if they are to be exonerated from the charge of "unscrupulous cunning" to Mr. Rajning?

ning" it is difficult to see how they can escape that of weakness whether "amiable" or otherwise. "They have met the Indian claims for justice by a determination "to govern," written in oppression." Their fairest speeches have all made it clear that the time and quantity of self-government to be enjoyed by India is a matter of which they intend to be the final judges. Driven by the irresistible force of Indian Nationalism, they have indeed retreated, but only so far as they have been compelled. They have made every effort to placate the princes and the landed interests, allying themselves with the most reactionary influences in India. They have hedged round the forthcoming Conference with reservations on foreign relations, defence, financial obligations and all that conserves our ill-gotten 'interests.'

For reasons that are difficult to understand Mahatma Gandhi is now preparing to parley with this Government. The mandate given to him at Karachi to accept nothing less than 'Purna Swaraj' is in the direct contradiction to the position taken by Mr. Wedgwood Benn when questioned recently in the House of Commons with regard to "Safeguards." Nevertheless, Gandhi himself has admitted in reply to a letter of my own in "Young India" that 'there is no change of heart' on the part of our Government.

Democracy is not merely a system of government. It is a great moral truth, which (once realised) alters one's whole course of action. Those who have realised the truth of Gandhi's ideals must feel that they must yield to his demands or sacrifice power and position in whole-hearted co-operation with him. Their position will be as absolute (and as insane from the world's point of view) as that of the pacifists in the war.

ALTERNATIVES.

MacDonald and his supporters, on the other hand, have continually acted upon the old maxims of "government of law established," assuming their own right to choose what was good for India in defiance of Indian opinion. That is putting the kindest possible construction upon their actions. Their very position, accepting office with a parliamentary minority, implied their willingness to work systems in which they professed disbelief and to do the will of those whose political morality they were supposed to abhor. At the Round Table Conference, under such circumstances, as these, the alternatives are simple. If the justice of India's demand is recognised, the Government will be thrown out on an issue upon which they should have fallen gloriously eighteen months ago. In so far as the conference is "successful" it can only be so by satisfying the "unscrupulous cunning" of Mr. Lloyd George.

For these reasons many of us are far from giving our "support and blessing" to the present cabinet. What we need is the conversion of England; and if ever that is achieved neither Baldwin, Lloyd George nor MacDonald will be "the one man" to meet Mahatma Gandhi in a conference unless they are too converted. And viewing them as impartially as possible I cannot see that one is either more or less in need of that conversion than the other."

REGINALD A. REYNOLDS."

Someday Mr. Reynolds' letter will be regarded as a prophetic and historic document. It is, to my mind, a solemn warning to those friends of India who believe that India should have "full freedom" (Purna Swaraj) to the effect that England led by Messrs. MacDonald, Baldwin and Lloyd George will never agree freely, unless compelled, to give up control over India. The majority of those who will participate in the Second Round Table Conference to be held in London, are advocates of preservation of "British connection with India," which means, in fact, nothing less than British control of India. But there are hundreds of millions in India who are for Indian Independence. They should be prepared that the Round Table Conference will be a failure; it will not give India her Freedom or Purna Swaraj.

Race Culture

HEREDITY AND LAWS OF CHANCE

BY NORMAN A. THOMPSON

Eugenics may be defined as the study of the biological foundations of racial well-being. It deals primarily with heredity and considers the interests of the next and following generations. It deals with constitutionally, or heriditary, health and fitness, whereas hygiene teaches the living individual how to avoid illness and keep fit as far as his inherited constitution may permit. Eugenics aims at producing better men and women, which is the most effective way of increasing human happiness, and it therefore represents the most effective avenues for human charity.

The active study of Eugenics began with the beginning of this century, and during the thirty years which have elapsed certain great biological truths have been established Firstly, the elements of the laws of human heredity and of the mechanism of the transmission of hereditary characteristics are now accepted that all our potential mental and imaginative powers are only possible by virtue of the brain residing within our skull. Our deepest feelings, our most transient thoughts, the complete scale of our passions, good and bad, the workings of our minds from birth to death, all have their home in the complex structure of our so-called "material" bodies, more particularly in our brains.

A FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEM.

The brain of each individul is determined primarily by the stock from which he is bred and the laws of chance operating in the mechinism of the transmission of organic characters. Environment and education merely develop the latent inherited powers. The overwhelming importance of heredity is therefore apparent, for it is the basic factor of every biological structure, and consequently of every sound social superstructure.

Eugenics therefore seeks the betterment of the race through the medium of heredity, so as to favour the increase of the sound and the decrease of the weak stocks. This of course is the fundamental problem for the rulers and leaders of any human race, and must be the basic consideration in any logical system of human welfare.

PROPOSED METHODS.

Let us enumerate the brief the possible methods of action in order to increase sound stocks ("positive" eugenics) and to diminish weak stocks "negative" eugenics). A prelimiary step to any serious programme would be a quality census or national stocktaking.

Then for "positive" eugenics it would be necessary to educate public opinion to countenance mating only between persons of sound inheritance: exact certificates of family and individual health prior to marriage: avoid crossings between markedly distinct racial stock (present knowledge forecasts more or less serious deterioration in the offspring of such cases): remit taxes to parents in proportion to their value to the nation (both according to the number and quality o their children and their individual services to their country): grant voting power both in local and national affairs according to the considerations above: and on the same grounds privileges and appointments in all spheres of life should be given preferably to the eugenics members of the nation.

THE LETHAL CHAMBER.

In the case of "negative" eugenics, public opinion shoud discourage mating where either party comes of weak or inferior stock: no remission of taxation nor rights of local or national franchise should be granted to dysgenic parents or individuals; and in the case of mentally deficient and definitely dysgenic stock resort must be had to segregation, sterilisation, and the lethal chamber.

It is evident that, apart from the education of public opinion, any definite programme embracing such principles as these can only be carried out by the rulers of the nation. The "Eugenics Society," of 20, Grosvenor Gardens, London, has done its best since its foundation S. W. 1, guided by a council of eminent specialists and laymen, has done its best since its foundation in 1908 to educate opinion, but the moment has arrived now when eugenics should become practical politics.

How urgent is this question may be judged from the present state of our national health and the evidence of racial decay which faces us. Out of our total population, say 48,000,000, Sir George Newman, the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, estimates that one-tenth, or 4,800,000, belong to the "socal problem group." Of these 4,800,000 about one-eleventh are "mentally deficients" who require segregation or constant supervision, whilst the remainder, who may be termed "mentally inepts," are of mild subnormal mentality.

ONE IN THREE FIT.

From the examination of 2 1/2 million men of military age in 1917 only one in every three was found to be really sound and fit, and it has been estimated that of our total population to-day we can only class some 30 per cent in the category of the fit. The remaining 70 per cent includes those who are unfit by old age or as the result of some individual accident or illness not due to hereditary causes; but by far the larger proportion are unfit due to weak or bad inheritance.

The direct financial burden on the nation arising from this state of affairs is very great. We are to-day breeding mainly from our inferior stocks, and are taxing the fit heavily in consequence, thus encouraging racial decay.

Unfortunately the whole trend of political and educational thought has been increasingly towards the treatment of human being on the false basis of equality, in complete disregard of the fact that the basis of Nature in regard to all biological organisms of which man is the most complete is inequality and variation.

THE NEEDFUL QUALITIES.

Eugenics demands self-control by the maintenance of the body and mind at a high level of health and vigour. Excesses of all kinds are taboo. It demands unselfishness, for the interests of the family come before those of the individual. It demands honesty of dealing, for dishonesty obscures truth, involves waste of time and energy, and causes inefficiency. It fosters pride of family and race, and mutual respect where such is due. It cements individuals, families, and classes in healthy co-operation according to their natural capacities. It develops a discriminating sense of beauty and enjoyment. It teaches real values.

NAGPUR HINDU SABHA SUPPORTS CONGRESS FORMULA

A Definite Advance

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 31.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Nagpur Hindu Sabha was held last night under the Presidentship of Mr. G. V. Deshmukh to discuss the Working Committee's resolution on communal unity. Dr. B. S. Moonje was also present. A resolution describing the Working Committee's formula as a definite advance towards Hindu-Muslim Unity on National lines was passed after much deliberation. The same resolution also insisted that there should be no invidious distinction with regard to the protection to minorities in the provinces, as in the case of 29 per cent. Muslim minority of Assam as against the 26 per cent. Hindu minority of Punjab. The general sense of the speakers was that there should be a uniform ruling on the point.

The question of separation of Sind was discussed next. Dr. Moonje was of opinion that the Sind Hindus had declared themselves against separation in unequivocal terms and had carried on an inceasant agitation in all possible ways and had also approached the Viceroy on the subject. He believed that when a prominent Sind Hindu like Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram accepted the separation of Sind, laymen were inclined to believe that the Sind Hindus had nothing to say against separation. Now that they had declared their wishes, it was upto the Hindu Sabha to see that the question of separation was not treated specially, unless the question of redistribution of provinces was properly thrashed out. A resolution to this effect was then carried.

Resolution disapproving of the Working Committee's resolution about 'minimum qualification' for entering public services, as ending to deteriorate the efficiency of administration, was also passed.

KASHMERE TROUBLE.

A fourth resolution passed by the same meeting requested the Government to intervene in the Muslim agitation that is now being carried on in Kashmere and see that the same was put a stop to failing wich the Hindu Sabha will be forced to declare its support to the Maharaja of Kashmere, as it was evident from the recent Kashmere Government Communique that the Muslims of that State had committed several atrocities, on innocent Hindu men and women.

The fifth resolution condemned the Muslim outrages in Junagad and characterised the Muslim atrocities as "coldblooded murders".

The last resolution protested against the sentence passed on Babu Jagatnarayan Lal General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha under section 153 in connection with the Cawnpore situation.

NOW

These are the proved and admitted facts

That the English Waterproofs were being sold as Swadeshi by Bluffers.

That there are no Swadeshi Rubberoid Waterproofs yet in India.

DO NOT BE FURTHER MISLED

Buy only

Marrott's INDIAN MILL MAKE KHADI

80% Swadeshi waterproof coats

At Rs. 6 and Rs. 9

OR

Marrott's German Make Waterproof Coats

From Rs. 6 to Rs. 30 at reduced prices

K. C. Marrott, INDIA'S PREMIER HOUSE FOR NEW WATERPROOFS

185/187, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CONSTRUCTION IS INDIA'S GREATEST NEED

HELP TO BUILD UP THE INDIA OF TOMORROW

BY INSISTING ON BUYING ONLY

THE BEST SWADESHI PRODUCTS

YOU WILL FIND INDIA'S FINEST PRODUCTS

AT

BOMBAY'S CENTRAL STORE

FACING FLORA FOUNTAIN.

SVADESHI

Field Factory & Workshop.

—:0:—

On T. U. Unity—Present Position—Reformist-Nationalist Coalition possible—New Group in Kobe—U. S. A. Wages—Coal Crisis Averted—Industry and workers—British T. U. C. Proposals—Back-bone of India—If Plough is Idle—Peasant Awaiting Labour—Whitley on Indian Labour—Germany Five Day Week. Leader—

CURRENTS AND CROSS CURRENTS

Possibilities Of Trade Union Unity

(By P. G. KANEKAR.)

There is a talk of bringing about unity in the ranks of labour in India. That the labour movement in this country is a divided house goes without saying. The question, however, is whether it is possible to bring about a real, lasting unity among the leaders of the various parties. It is the leaders who are divided; the rank and file do not understand the differences which divide their leaders in so many groups. The lines on which the unity is to be achieved can be decided upon only by taking the facts as they are. Some of these facts may be unpalatable, but to ignore them is to invite disaster. The power of resistance of labour has already been greatly impaired and the waste of time involved in a sentimental search for unity will render labour quite impotent in its fight against capitalism.

CALCUTTA AND NAGPUR.

Some of the labour leaders themselves do not know their own minds. This has been evidenced by the split that occured in the All-India Trade Union Congress at Culcutta. This is the second split. The first split occurred at Nagpur when some of the Unions seceded from the Congress and formed themselves into an All-India Trade Union Federation. Those who remained in the original body by capturing it were a motley group. They had made a common cause against the moderates, but as soon as the moderates seceded, they began to fight among themselves. The G. I. P. Railway strike made it plain that although the Communists and their non-communist colleagues may join forces against the moderates they were unable to pull together when left to themselves. The Calcutta split could never be a surprise to those who knew of the elements that composed the Congress after the Nagpur split. The alliance that took place at Nagpur between the Communists and the nondescripts was bound to be a short-lived one. The latter entered into the alliance; but what common ground was there between them and the former? The communists, on the other hand, knew what they were doing.

CURRENTS & CROSS-CURRENTS.

The labour leaders in India may be divided into four groups The first group consists of those who are avowed reformists. They believe in evolution and want to educate labour so as to make it fit to take care of itself. The second group consists of avowed communists who believe in revolution and want to establish the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. The third group consists of those whose main objective is political and who want to utlise the workers in the national fight. It is, however, difficult to describe accurately the fourth group, for it does not subscribe to any fixed principles or exact methods. Some of the leaders in the last group have a sneaking sympathy for the revolutionary ideal without the courage of conviction of the communists. They are mostly opportunists and timeservers. Besides all these, there are a number of persons parading as labour leaders and little better than frauds who are to be found in all camps. Some of these have no following, the Unions they represent are bogus Unions and their aim is purely selfish, while others may represent genuine Unions but their connection with the Trade Union movement is a stepping stone to self-aggrandisement or a means to feather their nests. Let us leave these black sheeps, alone and try to find out whether it is possible to bring the four groups under one banner and if not all the four which of them can work in cooperation.

PATH OF UNITY.

At the last Unity Conference held in Bombay the Communist spokesmen plainly stated their attitude towards the unity proposals. The statement was frank, but some leaders of the other groups seemed to be bent upon bringing about a patched-up 'unity'. Whatever unity formula is brought forward it ought to be judged fro m the guarantee that may be provided by it for cooperation between the parties concerned..

The Communists have faith only in revolution and they hate compromise.. The ways of the reformists, in their opinion, delay the day of consummation and therefore the reformists should not expect quarters from them. The aim of the communists is to capture all labour organisations with a view to establishing the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. It is not possible for them to promise sincere cooperation with the other groups, without stultifying themselves.

REFORMIST NATIONALIST COALITION.

A workable compromise can be effected between the first group, i. e. the Reformists and the third group i. e. the Nationalists. Although some of the latter have been coquetting with the Communists, they have now learnt to their cost that nationalism has no place in the communist vocabulary. The reformists on the other hand, though mostly socialist in principle, are not prepared to taboo nationalism so long as one nation tries to domineer over another. Their only contention is that political parties should not affect labour solidarity. Nothing prevents the nationalists from carrying on their propaganda among the various classes in the country. Workers may be individually free to join any political party, but the labour organisations as such should have only abour politics, i.e. a uniform policy with regard to political questions connected with labour..

DANGEROUS INDIVIDUALS

It is difficult to suggest anything in the case of the fourth group which consists of time-server and opportunitists, because they owe allegiance to no principle and no clear-cut method.. The remaining three groups must beware of these dangerious individuals.

Those who do not want to be dictated to by Moscow or by any outside agency and wish to evolve powerful and countrywide labour organisation and solve the labour problems on independent lines suited to the conditions in the country must unite and present a united front to Capitalism as well as to communism tied to Moscow's apronstrings, which has since its advent in this country considerably damaged the labour movement in its infancy. No compromise is possible with those who do not accept the principle of "live and let live."

NEW LABOUR GROUP IN KOBE

A new epoch was made in the Labour history of Japan when 8 major labour federations formed an organization to be known as the Japan Labour Club with headquarters in Kobe with the object of following sound trade unionism against the guiding principles of communism, anarchism and Fascism.

Among the programmes of the Japan Labour Club are:

1. Exchanges of view for promoting friendship and co-operation among the member bodies.
2. Conferences for supporting social legislation.
3. Exchanges of view on basic labour conditions including working hours, minimum wages and the right of collective contractors.
4. Decision of the club's attitude towards labour disputes in which member bodies may participate.

ALLIANCE OF GROUPS.

Great importance is attached to the organization of this new club especially because it means the alliance between the two major groups of labour unions respectively belonging to the Social Democrat Party and the National Masses Party, which form the chief right-wing force in Japan's labour. The Japan Seamen's Union, the Japan General Federation of Labour and the General Federation of Government Labour belonging to the National League of Labour Unions and the General League of Labour Unions are affiliated with the National Masses Party.

It is also noted that the provision that the membership of the new club is limited to those who support the international labour organ indicates that the new body follows the guiding principles of the 2nd Internationale.—"Japan Times."

COAL CRISIS AVERTED IN BRITAIN

The crisis that was threatening the Mining Industry of Great Britain has now been averted by the passage of the Coal Bill by Parliament. The effect of this Bill will be:—

1. Continuation of the 7½-hour day for a period of one year, or (if shorter) until the Geneva Coal Convention is ratified. That Convention povides for a 7½-hour day.
2. Maintenance during that period of the present minimum percentage additions to basic rates of wages and of subsistence rates (with the exception named in the next paragraph.)
3. The "spread-over" of hours is to disappear, and that means that Scotland and part of North Wales must come down to the 7½ hours. This will mean new agreements. and the terms so fixed will be the legal minima in their cases.

RUNNING INDUSTRY ON A PLAN

Constructive Lead To British T. U. C.

George Thomas writing in the "Daily Herald", London in mail week says:—

An important series of resolutions on the reorganisation of industry has been tabled for the Trades Union Congress, which meets at Bristol during the first week of September.

What might be called the master resolution on this subject is in the name of the General Council itself.

It asks Congress "to welcome the present tendency to institute a planned and regulated economy."

It expresses the view that "nothing short of comprehensive planning of our economic development and effective regulation of our trading relations will suffice to meet the needs of the present day."

It proposes, therefore, that the General Council shall take whatever practical steps are possible to advance this policy both nationally and internationally, "keeping always in view the necessity of maintaining and improving the standard of living of the workers and the protection of consumers from exploitation."

A resolution in the name of the Transport and General Workers' Union carries the definition of policy a stage further.

SHARE IN CONTROL

It calls on the Government when introducing legislation to transfer any industry or service from private to common ownership and/or public control, "to make provision ensuring that the workers, through their trade union representatives, shall have an adequate and direct share in its control and administration.

Reorganisation of three specific basic industries is demanded in other resolutions:—

Coal.—The miners press for nationalisation of mines and minerals, including by-products, and declare that this should be one of the first acts of a majority Labour Government.

Iron and Steel.—The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation asks endorsement for its proposals for reorganisation of this industry.

Railways.—The three railway unions combine to ask Congress to urge the Government to legislate in the next session of Parliament to take over on fair terms the railways and other transport undertakings and to place them under a national transport authority.

WANTED WORKERS' CHARTER

A series of resolutions deals with hours, wages and working conditions.

One from the Patternmakers would instruct the General Council "to formulate a new Workers' Charter, comprising work or maintenance, a 40 hour week, workers' control of overtime, pay for holidays, adequate pensions at 60, nationalisation of the mining, railway and building industries.

The Agricultural Workers' Union asks that the Government should establish a national rural housing board, to produce 100,000 new cottages of a satisfactory type at rents that the farm workers can afford.

Introduction of a Bill repeal the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act is sought by the National Union of General and Municipal Workers.

TRUTH ABOUT U. S. A. WAGES

A CORRESPONDENT in the "Banner," the organ of the American Federation of Labour, rudely disturbs the general belief of generous wages in the United States.

Even in 1929, the peak year of the boom, there were nearly a million workers who received only between £184 and £71 for their twelve months' labour.

This should also be taken in conjunction with the fact that the cost of living was probably about 50 per cent. higher in the United States in 1929 than in this country.

Since then it is estimated that real wages have declined about 30 per cent. owing to unemployment, part-time, and wage cuts. In U.S.A. there is no organised National unemployment relief.

GENEVA AND AGRICULTURAL CRISIS

An Inquiry And Its Conclusions

The Secretariat of the League of Nations has just issued the report of the Economic Committee on the agricultural crisis, under the title "The Agricultural Crisis", Volume 1, (Series of League of Nations publications on Economic and Financial Questions).

This documentation on the special situation in certain countries is prefaced by a general description of the characteristics of the agricultural crisis, its causes, the market conditions for different agricultural products and the effect of international factors on the agricultural crisis:

THE CONCLUSIONS.

The Economic Committee terminates its general statement by the following conclusions:

1. The agricultural crisis is aggravated by the general disorganisation which it has caused. This disorganisation is evinced in certain excesses of Customs protection, in the bounties and subsidies intended to promote the export of agricultural products and in the numerous forms of indirect protectionism. It is also evinced in the creation of atrificial organisations which disturb the normal course of business, accumulate stocks in some countries and make it possible to sell at prices even lower than the already low prices brought about by the depression.

CHAOTIC STATE.

2. The present chaotic state of the grain market is fraught with danger for the future. Negotiations are necessary for organising the wheat trade. This organisation should aim, not only at improving home market conditions in each country, but also at promoting agreements with foreign countries.

Opinions may differ as to the possibility of taking international action. It is, however, an imperative duty to make a close study of this problem. The present position is such that most importing countries are willing, in the interests of their own agriculture, to pay higher prices for their imports of cereals. In these circumstances, the exporting countries concerned should be induced to consider an agreement.

The Economic Committee proposes to follow closely the efforts to be made by the various countries in regard to the trade in cereals.

ORGANISE SALES.

3. In general, the Economic Committee recommends that the formation of groups of agricultural producers, numerous and disciplined enough to organise the sale of their crops, be encouraged. Such a course would be useful to farmers by enabling them to improve their economic position.

4. It would obviously be desirable, too, that Customs protection applied to agricultural products, should be reduced as soon as an improvement in the position of the world market takes place. At times of crisis, there is always a tendency to forget the fundamental importance of international exchanges. In order to realise the normal sale of products, a position of relative stability should be reached by which trade would become regular and would be no longer threatened by constant changes in international relations.

BILATERAL TREATIES.

5. The Economic Committee's attention has been directed to the proportions assumed in certain countries by the system of export bounties and subsidies for agricultural products. They entirely deprive Customs duties of their value and cause serious harm both to importing and to exporting countries. The importance which the Economic Committee attaches to questions of commercial policy lends special interest, in its view, to the suggestions which it has received in the matter. It considers it essential that such measures and their repercussions should form the subject of a detailed and earnest investigation in all countries.

By meais of bilateral treaties, they may be abolished. Moreover, international discussions and negotiations might take place to consider the possibility of taking action to avoid protective measures, which, though natural enough from a national, are dangerous from an international point of view, and finally become ineffective, while causing serious disturbance to international trade.

INTERNATIONAL ACTION.

6. The question of the discrepancy between the prices paid to the producer and the prices paid by the consumer has been examined by the Economic Committee. It would be desirable to have internationally comparable data and to be able to follow the results already obtained in the different countries. The question should be cleared up in all its various aspects.

7. The difficult situation of agriculture is aggravated by the difficulties encountered by a number of agricultural countries in Europe in respect of credit. In this connection the Economic Committee is glad to note the creation, under the auspices of the League of Nations, of the International Agricultural Mortgage Credit Company, International action seems to be not far from realisation in respect of long—and medium—term credits. International agricultural credit would play an important part in the improvement of the conditions of agricultural production and trade and in the increase of markets. It would have the most beneficial effects from a moral and psychological point of view, by restoring confidence and introducing effective international co-operation in financial matters between the countries possessing capital in abundance and those deprived of it.

LABOUR IN INDIA

Mr. J. H. Whitley, broadcasting on the work of the Royal Commission on Labour in India, of which he was chairman, described some of the chief of India's labour problems. One, he said, was the rapid changing of labour, another was the moneylender, who made bond servants of his clients. Another human tragedy was that of the "unregulated factories" in which there is no inspection or control under any Factory Act.

"Here," said Mr. Whitley, "you may find small children as young as five and six years working for long hours in cramped positions, and often under the most insanitary conditions. For instance, here is a wool-cleaning factory. Women and young children are seated on the earth floor of the open yard to which the loosely baled wool is brought. They are tearing out or beating out with hands and with iron rods lumps of dry mud, coagulated blood, and other extraneous matter from the unsorted wool. There are no grids or fans to remove the dust, the workers and the ground quickly become covered with powdered dirt and wool fluff. Very young children sleep alongside their mothers on piles of wool, their faces and clothes covered with a fine layer of this germ-laden dust.

"Or, look at a factory where the indigenous cigarette is made. Often it is nothing more than an airless box—may be without any window at all—where the workers are crowded so thickly on the ground that there is barely room to squeeze between them. Sanitary conveniences are generally absent. Workers as young as five years of age may be found in some of these places, working without adequate meal intervals or weekly rest days, and often for ten or twelve hours daily for sums as low as two annas—a fraction over twopence—in the case of those of tenderest years. These are some of the unregulated factories which do not come under supervision, but do not suppose that they are typical of Indian factories as a whole.

"Our proposals," Mr. Whitley said, "would abolish the attachment of wages and the arrest and imprisonment for debt except when there is proved contempt of court. They would compel the payment of wages at shorter intervals and with less delay, and offer some chance of a fresh start to the man who is hopelessly entangled. Then there is the question of the children. The report proposes a special Act for their protection, which shall, among other things, forbid the employment of children under ten. All of you," he concluded, "have a share in our joint responsibility for India, which was never greater than it is to-day, and we shall not discharge our responsibility unless we try to understand the lives and circumstances of our fellow-citizens across the seas."

GERMANY FAVORS FIVE-DAY WEEK

Labour Ministry Most Active European Champion Of Shorter Hours

The German labour ministry, headed by Adam Stegerwald, has become the most active champion in Europe of the demand for an eight-hour day, and a five-day week as the millennium to lead Europe out of the thrall of unemployment and poverty.

Germany alone now has 4,000,000 unemployed, and the drain of providing for this huge non-productive population is wrecking German government finances and forms a grave menace to the country's domestic peace.

LABOUR RIGHT.

Under the import of this menace, a growing number of German economists and business men have come to believe that "stretching" the available work among a greater number of workers is the only solution for the unemployment problem created in part at least by too rapid an introduction of labour saving machinery. And German labour leaders advance the argument that since this labour saving machinery is, after all, a social product, labour has a right to share in its benefits by getting shorter working hours, instead of being thrown out of work.

The attitude of the German labour ministry on this vital question was explained in an exclusive statement to "International News Service" by Stegerwald, German minister of labour and leader of the Christian Labour Unions of Germany.

OBSTACLES AHEAD.

"We have investigated all possibilities to reduce unemployment by shortening the working time of the individual," Stegerwald said.

"There are many practical difficulties to overcome. Nevertheless, we have found that a reduction of working hours would in many cases provide additional jobs, even if the number of jobs should not turn out to be quite in proportion to the working time reduction.

"The estimates of the labour unions vary between 400,000 and 800,000 new jobs for labourers and office employes. The estimates of employers are considerably lower. A reduced working time would at least prevent further dismissal of workers which might prove necessary otherwise, and this alone would be a great success.

VOLUNTARY AGREEMENTS.

"The labour ministry favours voluntary agreements between the parties concerned in preference to legal regulation. The latter is difficult because conditions vary in each industry, so that a lot of exception would have to be provided for.

"Also, voluntary agreements have a better psychological basis and can more readily adapt themselves to the conditions of each industry.

"Negotiations for a voluntary reduction of working hours have been going on within the labour ministry for some time, especially between the labour unions and employers organizations. Although these negotiations have not had conclusive results so far, nevertheless the idea of a voluntary worktime reduction has been put into practice to a noteworthy extent.

ALREADY IN EFFECT.

"In important industries and some big individual enterprises, the working time has been reduced below 48 hours a week. In other industries, overtime work above 48 hours has been practically eliminated, except for a necessary rest.

"Further reduction has sometimes been impeded by the existing wage contracts.

"The reduction of working hours would entail a certain additional burden on individual plants, mainly an increase in social welfare contributions.

"The payroll, however, would not increase. The present individual wage would be reduced in proportion to the reduction in working time, therefore, it would be merely distributed among a greater number of workers.

"The purchasing power of masses would also remain the same. But there would be savings in the unemployment dole, and these savings would at least partly aid the formation of new capital.

"Our further steps depend on business developments. Unless there is a noticeable improvement, we may have to make some important decisions this spring."

French Employers And Their Workers

The Consortium de l'Industrie Textile in the Roubaix-Tourcoing area, France, has published an annual report on its social activities, and this document affords an idea of what is done by French industrialists for the improvement of social conditions among their operatives.

The actual beneficiaries of family grants belong to 58,715 families, with 99,162 children below 13 years of age, for whom family grants were paid out. As regards the distribution of these children below 13 years of age, there are 34,830 families with but one child; 13,895, with two children; 5,796, with three; 2,597, with four; 1,030 with five; 405, with six; 114, with seven; 41, with eight and 6, with nine children.

SOCIAL INSURANCE.

Since 1920, the Consortium allotted a bonus of 240 francs for every child born. The sums paid out by the Consortium under this head amounted in all, as from 1920, to 7,101,025 francs, 723,000 francs of which were for the first 9 months of 1930.

In the aggregate, the expenses defrayed, under the head of social services, by employers belonging to the Consortium, amounted to a total of 230,870,443 francs.

It is interesting to note the effects of this action on the family life of the workmen. There is, for one thing, a growing tendency, on the part of mothers in receipt of family grants, to remain at home and bring up their children themselves.

On December 31, 1930, in the case of 58,715 families on the register, there were 33,008 mothers carrying on no profession, and there is every reason to look upon this fact as a fortunate consequence of the payment by the Consortium of these family grants.

The influence of the mothers on their children, the more constant supervision of the latter's health, as well as the greater amount of care bestowed upon the home, have unquestionably improved the standard of family life in this area.

SICKNESS GRANTS.

Sickness allowances play a notable part in the working family's budget. As from 1924 the Consortium paid sickness allowances on the following scale: 6 francs per diem after 9th day, plus 5 francs per doctor's visit; in the case of surgical operations, special grants of 75, 150, 350, 550, or 750 francs were allowed, according to the gravity of the case. As from 1924, the sums expanded under this head amounted to 7,815,619 francs, of which 1,787,240 francs were for the first nine months of 1930.

BACK-BONE OF THE NATION

Indian Peasantry Awaiting Proper Leader

(BY MRS. N. SINGH.)

What group or class of people, that is in reality the backbone of the Nation? Is it the banker the politician, the share broker or any kind of broker, who adds nothing to the value of the stock, but extracts his commission, the industrialist, who converts iron ore into steel and manufactures a thousand and one necessary articles, or the textile mill-owner who provides clothing for the naked? Some of the above mentioned are essential to a well-organized nation, but they separately or collectively cannot exist without the backbone,—the insignificant, yet the most powerful,—the man behind he plough.

IF THE PLOUGH IS IDLE!

Suppose all the farmers of a district sow just sufficient for their bare requirements for the year, and that whatever they reap they store privately for their use, what will happen in that particular area? A large number of brokers, traders, and other people not directly connected with agriculture will not only be thrown out of employment, but will be compelled to get provisions from outside the district. Take this a step further, and picture that to be happening in the entire Province; or let us go a step further; suppose the whole agricultural population goes on a strike. The result will be famine chaos, anarchy or whatever one may call it; but the nation cannot live long under such conditions. Hence, a change of the form of Government will have to be made to suit the new social order.

AWAITING THE LEADER

The mightiest class of the subjects of the nation, possessing the most powerful weapon is the class that needs help the most. That class is harassed, and almost starved of the necessaries for bare existence and ordinary comforts of life. It is like a mighty elephant tied to a tree struggling to get to its food that is its and within reach unconscious of the fact the chain is wound round and round the tree. If only it knew how to realise it! It is awaiting a leader to lead the way. So is this class awaiting a leader, an able, honest, and conscientious leader, who will assert and co-operate with the man behind the plough and then straighten the backbone of the nation.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Congress Working Committee, Mani Bhuvan, 3 p.m.

Municipal Schools Committee, 5-40 p.m. Harwood League: K. O. S. B's vs. Duke of Wellington's Co-operage, 5-45 p.m.

Harwood League: Second Div. Christ Church vs. Y.M.C.A. Byculla, 5-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 5.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 6.

All-India Congress Committee meets at Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall, Gowalia Tank, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 8.

The s.s. RANCHI with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1 p.m. Sponsored programme by Hanseatic Trading Co.

9-30 p.m. Master Vasant's light music

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

BIRTH.

D'SOUZA— On August 1st, at St. Francis Nursing Home Vile Parle to Molly wife of M. D'Souza B. B. and C. I. Railway, a daughter.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Japan per S.S. "Heijin Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-00 a.m. on Tuesday the 4th inst.

"CARE OF THE NEWLY-BORN BABY."

Dr. Miss J. E. Mistry, will speak on "Care of the Newly-born Baby" at the Social Workers Training Class which will meet to-day (Tuesday) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road Girgaum, at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

B. P. C. C.

A meeting of the Boycott Subcommittee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on the 5th instant at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNITY CLUB.

Physical culture and recreational classes will be conducted by Miss Motivala at the Club premises, to-day (Tuesday) at 3 p.m.

JAMNAGAR PRAJA PARISHAD.

—A Meeting of the Reception Committee of the Jamnagar Praja Parishad will be held in its Office in Round Building to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. to discuss draft resolutions.

"ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF MODERN INDIA."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League a public lecture will be delivered by Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta on "Indian Tavation and Debts" to-morrow (Wednesday) at the Jninah Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

"PARIS" AT THE EXCELSIOR.

SUPER MUSICAL COMEDY TO OPEN ON FRIDAY.

'Paris" a musical comedy will open at the Excelsior Theatre on Friday for a week's run. Irene Bordoni, the French actress has the starring role in this picture, the same part which she played in her stage success on Broadway. She is supported by Jack Buchanan, the English musical comedy star, who will be remembered for his fine work in "Monte Carlo."

Hhalf a dozen song-hits are included in this production. Some of the outstanding scenes are in techni-colour.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.

Suicidal drowning at Worli sea face was the cause of the death of a middle-aged Hindu woman Ramibai wife of Mahadeo. Her dead body was found lying on the rocks at Worli beach on Monday morning. She had been missing from her house since Sunday morning.

At the inquest held before the City Coroner on Monday morning, Kashiram Mahadeo a mill worker residing at De Lisle road, stated that his mother Ramibai was suffering from fever for the last one year. He left his home on Sunday morning at 9 a.m. and on his return after two hours found that she was missing from home. He reported the matter to the police and found her dead body at 11.30 p.m. in the night on the Worli rocks near the Pumping Station.

The post mortem examination disclosed that the stomach was full of water and the body was in a state of slight decomposition. In the opinion of the surgeon the cause of death was asphyxiation due to drawning.

The jury returned the verdict that death was due to asphyxiation caused by suicidal drowning at Worli beach.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto and Mr. G. H. Cooke lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Sunday.

TREMENDOUS RESPONSE TO CONGRESS CALL FOR PROHIBITION.

Alleged Breaches Of Excise Rules.

B. P. C. C, PRESIDENT'S WARNING

BOMBAY, Aug. 2.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C. has issued the following communique:—

Referring to our communique about the toddy shops and booths, on further enquiries we have been able to collect the following information:

We are reliably informed that out of 427 of the old licensees of toddy shops 48 have submitted the tenders and renewed their licenses.

The Ward Committees are requested to concentrate the picketing of these shops and also to keep a vigilant watch over the new licenses that will drop up in the place of the old ones who have refused to tender. We are informed that frantic efforts are being made by the clique to come to the rescue of the Government and get all the shops vacated by the late licensees, taken up by new vendors. As soon as the new shops are being opened, the Ward Committees are requested to start vigorous picketing on those shops also and we also request the public to co-operate and help us to carry on vigorous propaganda and protest against opening of new shops either in new localities or in new places of the same localities.

APPEAL TO LANDLORDS.

In this respect the landlord could help us a good deal by refusing to let out the premises for this nefarious trade. The Excise Department is not playing the game fairly. Most of the rules and regulations of the Department, intended either to regulate and control this injurious trade or for the safety and convenience of the public, are violated under the nose of the Department and a responsible Government Department is abetting a civil disobedience campaign so far as these rules are concerned. Open encouragement is given to the licensees to violate the rules that restrict or interfere with the sales. We will give only one glaring instance of such an outrage. Toddy shop No. 70 at De Lisle Road belonging to a Parsee, closed down as the tender was not submitted.. Immediately after, in the vicinity of the same shop or on adjoining plot a new shop is opened without observing any formalities required by the rules. No notice, public or private, no 'batakies,' no time given to residents locality to raise any objection. The inhabitants were surprised to find this morning this new shop actually starting business.

KURLA PATHAN MURDER CASE.

Accused Jailed.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, July 31.

Yesterday, Mr. B. N. Sanjana, the Sessions Judge, Thana, delivered judgment in a case in which Narayan Sakharam Bhandari, (No. 1), Pavlu Antone (No. 2), Jerome Niklao (No. 3), Duming Inas (No. 4), and Pavlu Gaspar stood charged under Section 302 (murder) read with Section 147 and 149 I. P. C. for having formed themselves into an unlawful assembly with the common object of murdering the deceased Pathan Abdul Rehman Khairulla and ultimately caused his death.

THE FACTS.

All the accused are residents of village Shahar near Kurla. It appears the deceased Pathan had gone to the Dharan on the river at Kuria for bathing on the morning of the 27th Feb. last. He was about to have a bath when he heard a quarrel going on between two Dhobis on one side and accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3, on the other. It appears accused No. 1 had given a shirt to the Dhobis for washing and it was lost. The accused were demanding the shirt or its price Rs. 4/4 in cash at once. As one of the Dhobis was a boy and the other was an old woman mother of the boy, the Pathan intervened and asked the accused not to molest the Dhobis. Thereupon an altercation took place.

All the five accused then went to the embankment where the Pathan was standing. Accused No. 5 being nearer to the Pathan, the latter caught hold of his hand, twisted it, and stabbed him somewhere near the waist. Thereupon, all the other accused attacked the Pathan with sticks and stones until he fell down and then pushed him into the water and as he was still floating on the water they threw big stones on his body and ultimately he sank into the water and did not come up again. The accused then fled to their village.

The jury unanimously found Nos. 1 and 5 not guilty, Nos. 3 and 4 guilty and found No. 2 guilty by a majority of 5 to 4. The verdict of guilty was under section 325 (grievous hurt) read with Section 34.

The Judge accepted the verdict and sentenced Nos. 2, 3 and 4 to 5 years' R. I. and acquitted Nos. 1 and 5.

BOHRA YOUTHS SUPPORT WAKF ACT

A public meeting of the Bohra Collegians of Bombay was held at the Cosmopolitan Club Hall on Sunday morning. Representatives from Arts and Medical Colleges and V. J. Technical Institute were present in large numbers. Mr. A. S. Ranganwalla presided.

The following resolutions were passed.

This meeting of the past and present Bohra Collegians of Bombay congratulates the Government of Bombay for its wise decision in applynig the Wakf Act to the Bohra Community and hopes that other recommendations of the Wakf Enquiry Committee shall also be put into operation before it is too late.

This meeting exhorts the educated Bohras to come to the front and co-operate with the Government to administer the said properties in the way they were intended.

AGAINST EXTENSION OF CORPORATION'S LIFE

A public meeting of the voters of the "E" (Byculla) Ward was held on Saturday at Dhakoo Parbhoo's Wadi, when Mr. Syed Noorali presided, among the speakers were Messrs. S.K. Pupala, Achrekar and Parab.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"We, the rate-payers and voters of "E" Ward do, hereby, express our emphatic protest against the resolution of the Corporation, dated 20th July, 1931, appealing to the Government to extend the life of the present Corporation for one year. We are of opinion that the said resolution betrays a selfish motive on the part of some members only to secure their self-preservation and transgresses upon the primary right of voters and rate-payers to pass a verdict on their elected representatives at the expiry of statutory period.

"We, therefore, demand that the present Corporation to dissolve on the expiry of the "normal period" and claim as a matter of elementary civic right, that fresh elections do take place early next year."

The President of the meeting be authorised to send the above resolution to the President, Municipal Corporation. The Municipal Commissioner and the Minister Local Self-Government.

Patna.

"Saurashtra Dav" Procession

In order to protest against the orders of the authcrities banning the delivery of "Saurashtra" through the post offices of several States and Agency area, in Kathiawar, a procession of volunteers and States' people was organised by Kathiawar Praja Mandal on Sunday morning. Volunteers of several volunteer organisations of Bombay and States' people presented themselves at 7-30 a.m. at the office of the Indian States' People's Conference at Kalbadevi Road. Prof. G. R. Abhyankar, Messrs. G. B. Trivedi, Jamnadas Mehta, and other leaders of Kathiawar, Idar, Jamnagar, Junagad and Rajputana Praja Mandals were present. The procession passed through Kalbadevi Road, Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, Javeri Bazar and Vadgadi and dispersed on Musjid Bunder Bridge after the song of 'Vande-Mataram' was recited. Messrs. Balvantray Mehta and Manishankar Trivedi exhorted the volunteers and States' people to make the coming celebration of the States' People's Week a success

ALL INDIA VOLUNTEER BOARD MEETING

Decision To Consult Gandhiji

BOMBAY, August 3.

The All-India Volunteer Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal met at the Hindustani Seva Dal Office, Girgaum to-day at 3 p.m. Besides, President Sambamurty, Pandit Jawaharlal and Mrs. Kamala Nehru, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mrs. Hansabaen Mehta, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mrs. Rukmint Laxmipathi, and Sjts. Gadgil of Poona and Subhedar of Saugor, —all members of the Board were present. Drs. D. D. Sathaye and Syed Mahmud Mr. Sachindranath Mitra as well as Mr. K. F. Nariman were present by invitation.

CONSULT GANDHIJI.

The meeting discussed the resolution of the Working Committee making the Dal the Congress Central Volunteer Organisation. In connection with the interpretation of the resolution, certain points were raised. To clarify these points, the A. I. V. B. decided that the President, Secretary-General, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya and Pandit Jawaharlal should meet Mahatmaji. After this the A. I. V. B. should meet again on the 5th at 2 p.m. at the same place and consider the resolution in the light of the discussions with Mahatmaji.

WOMEN'S DIVISION.

The Womens' Central Committee of the Dal also met subsequently and in view of the Working Committee's resolution and its likelihood of being accepted by the A. I. V. B. suggested provision for Women's Committees under the new rules in the changed position of the Dal as well as for training of boys and girls below 18. A deputation of the Committee will also wait on Mahatmaji and the Committee will meet simultaneously with the adjourned meeting of the A. I. V. B. on 5th at 2 p.m.

Navsari Notes

NAVSARI, Aug. 1.

Seth Nanabhai Pestonji Mehta who served Baroda State faithfully as Munsif for some decades died on the 30th ultimo, at the ripe age of 76. After retirement late Mr. Mehta served many charitable institutes as president.

The new year of the Navsari Municipality begins from August. Out of twenty-four members, this year, there were seven Parsees, three Muslims and fourteen Hindus including officers. Last year a Navsari Zamindar Mr. Faramroze. R. Daboo who has travelled over America and the Continent was the President. During his regime he worked industriously and assiduously. The Parsi Corporators wanted him again this year in the chair. He was opposed by the Baroda State Vakil Chhaganlal Lakhmichand, who won.

"DESHPANDE GROUP"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—You were kind enough to publish in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 29th, a statement which we have recently issued to the workers of the G. I. P. Railway, but we must protest against the misleading title which you have given to it. We must make it clear to the public that it is not the explanation of the "Deshpande group" as you call it, for the pure and simple reason that there is no such thing as a "Deshpande group" in the trade union movement. There is undoubtedly a group of militant trade unions in India of which Deshpande is a prominent member. But this group of trade unions is different from the rest in accepting class struggle (as opposed to class-collaboration) as the basis for the organisation of the working class, and it is entirely wrong to represent this difference as if it was centred round an individual. It is for this reason that we consider your characterisation of our explanation as both objectionable and misleading.

We also notice, with disapproval certain charges and omissions which you have made in our statement.—Yours, etc.,

S. G. SARDESAI.
D. B. KULKARNI.
C. K. RANDIVE.
K. G. KULKARNI.

Bombay July 31.

PRESENT-DAY EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS.

Under the auspices of the above institution the 1st public address of the above series will be delivered by Prof. S. V. Phadnis on the 'Problem of University Adult Education' to-morrow (Wednesday) in the Hall of the Maratha High School, Girgaum at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Principal Buell of the American Mission High School will preside.

ORGANISED HOOLIGANISM AT JINNAH HALL

Full Details Of Ugly Scenes

—:o:—

(Continued from pabe 1.)

They included Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy, Secretary of the B. P. C. C. Mr. Ganpati Shankar, Mr. Gulam Mahomed Khan Arzoo, editor of the "Hilal."

A PROCESSION.

The "heroes" of the day —Maulana Irfan and Mr. Siddiqui and other "lights" of the Khilafat House were "triumphantly" carried in a motor car flying the Khilafat Flag while C.I.D. officers and a number of plain clothes men watching the procession from the steps of Jinnah Hall.

ORGY OF HOOLIGANISM.

Stray assaults and rowdyism were indulged in by the followers of the Khilafat House for a long time as a number of persons who were suspected by them to be Congress sympathisers were set upon and assaulted including a young Christian Mr. Joachim Alva for the simple crime of being clad in spotless khaddar.

DELIBERATE PLOT TO ASSAULT LEADERS

—:o:—

Messrs. Brelvi And Chagla's Statement

The following statement has been issued by the Muslim Nationalist Party over the signatures of Sjt. S. A. Brelvi and Sjt. M. C. Chagla:—

The Muslim Nationalist Party, (Bombay Presidency Branch) organised a public meeting to give expression to the Nationalist Muslim point of view and to support the communal settlement arrived at by the Working Committee of the Congress. The organisers had decided that Mr. S. A. Brelvi, who is the President of the Party, should take the Chair at the meeting and an announcement to this effect was made in the papers. All those who attended the meeting did so with this knowledge. Long before the time announced for the meeting the opponents of the Nationalist Party took possession of the Jinnah Hall after securing entry by breaking the windows as the doors were locked. The organisers of the meeting entered the hall and Mr. Brelvi took the chair.

UPROAR AND SCUFFLE.

After Mr. Brelvi had made a few introductory remarks there was considerable uproar and the opponents demanded that the meeting should elect its own chairman. Thereupon Mr. Brelvi said that the organisers had already announced the programme of the meeting, including the names of the Chairman and the speakers. The opponents, however insisted on their demand and, amidst the din and confusion, Mr. Kutbuddin was declared to have been elected Chairman.

A. I. C. C. MEMBER ASSAULTED.

The organisers protested against this proceedure and remained in their seats but refused to take part in the proceedings. In the meanwhile Hakim Abdul Jalil Nadir, a member of the A. I. C. C. from the N. W. F. Provinces, who had opposed the election of Mr. Kutbuddin, was severely assaulted and had to be removed to the Congress Hospital.

LIGHTS PUT OUT AND LEADERS SET UPON.

At the termination of the meeting, while Messrs. Brelvi, Chagla and Habib Shakoor, Dr. Abdus Salaam were leaving the platform lights were put out and they were spat upon and assaulted and pursued by a crowd right up to the compound of the Congress House. At the same time the opponents of the National Party, many of whom were armed with lathis and belts, made a rush into the compound of the Congress House in large numbers and began assaulting Congressmen and Nationalist Muslims.

VICTIMS OF HOOLIGANISM.

Among those who were severely assaulted were Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, Mr. Ganpati Shanker, Mr. Joachim Alva, Mr. Ghulam Ahmed Arzoo, and some Congress volunteers.

STONES HURLED AT CONGRESS HOUSE.

Stones were also thrown at the Congress House and the window-screen of Mr. Nariman's car was smashed. It cannot be disputed that the people who created the trouble and who indulged in hooliganism, had not come there of their own accord and that there was a deliberate plot to assault and belabour the leaders of the Nationalist Party.

S. A. BRELVI.
M. C. CHAGLA.

DETAILS OF ORGANISED HOOLIGANISM

On entering the hall Mr. Brelvi immediately took the chair and began addressing the meeting, while Mr. Brelvi was addressing the meeting Mr. Nariman entered the Hall. Mr. Brelvi said that he was much pleased to see a large number of Muslims and especially among them the poor Muslims. The party of which he was the President, namely the Nationalist Muslim party, stood for the protection of the rights of the poor Muslims. None of their members was expecting any favours from the Government and they had shown their devotion to the cause of freedom during the last Civil Disobedience Movement. They sent as many as 12,000 of their comrades to jails and in the Frontier Province hundreds of them had sacrificed their precious lives for that cause.

INTERRUPTIONS.

At this stage the interruptions commenced and questions were asked by the oppositionists as to who was presiding over the meeting. Mr. Brelvi informed them that he was the President to which they objected. Mr. Abdul Jabbar, captain of the Khilafat volunteers thereupon, moved that Mr. Siddiqui should take the chair. The proposal being seconded and supported and amidst shouts of "Shaukatali Zindabad" he was declared to be the President.

FRONTIER LEADER ASSAULTED.

Mr. Abdul Jalil Nadvi, a member of the A. I. C. C. got up and declared that he was strongly opposed to the suggestion. This was enough for the oppositionists to assault him mercilessly and he had to be removed to the Congress Hospital.

On the refusal of Mr. Brelvi to leave the chair Mr. Siddiqui took his seat on the table and addressed a few words to the gathering. Mr. Siddiq said that they wanted to hear both the sides. He requested Mr. Brelvi to express his views on the subject. Mr. Brelvi declined the offer with thanks insisting that he was the President of the meeting and would not be a party to the irregular procedure the oppositionists had adopted by making a speech.

Maulana Irfan thereafter addressed the meeting. He appealed to the audience to keep peace and not to attack or assault any persons. At this time Pandit Jawaharlal, Dr. Syed Mahmud and Miss Safia Somji entered the Hall. They sat for some time and then left the Hall. Maulana Irfan was followed by one or two other speakers and a resolution was moved condemning the Working Committee's formula on the communal settlement.

ABIDALLI EXPOSES THE SHOW.

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, the Secretary of the B. P. C. C. strongly opposed the resolution. He drew pointed attention to the fact that while Maulana Irfan was talking of peaceful behaviour his supporters had already indulged in sufficient rowdyism and as a result Mr. Abdul Jalil, a prominent worker in the cause of freedom had been removed to the Hospital.

This remark was misinterpreted to be an insult and was followed by loud uproar. Amidst confusion the resolution moved by Maulana Irfan and seconded by Maulvi Azizur Rehman was declared to have been "carried". The Nationalist Muslims continued to remain in their places and did not take part in the proceeding.

ATTEMPTED STABBING IN THE BACK.

Shortly after Mr Brelvi and his colleagues left the hall and immediately after they had left, they were subjected to a shower of abuses and assault. Mr. Brelvi particularly was very much abused and spat upon by several persons. It appears that while Mr. Brelvi was leaving the Hall and passing through the passage leading to the Congress House one person attempted to stab him in the back with a knife. Fortunately another person intervened.

He raised an umbrella to protect Mr. Brelvi with the result that the knife just cut through the surface of Mr. Brelvi's coat. Mr. Brelvi could not, however, escape a few blows one of which fell on his arm. The hooligans then entered the Congress House compound and also assaulted a number of other Congressmen who were then in the compound of the Congress House.

WINDOW PANES SMASHED.

They smashed window panes of the Jinnah Hall and the Congress House while the crowd outside indulged in stone throwing. Some of the hooligans entered the Boycott Commtitee's office on the ground flour and belaboured Mr. T. K. Menon, a Congress volunteer who was there. While some others tried to enter the office but were prevented by Mr. Ganpati Shankar who was severely beaten by them and removed to the Congress Hospital.

MUSLIM CONGRESS VOLUNTEER SET UPON AND BRUTALLY ASSAULTED

Mr. M A Ansari's Version

Mr. M. A. Ansari, one of the Muslim captains of the Congress Volunteers who received severe injuries on the head and the right arm in a statement says:—I was leaving the Jinnah Hall with Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Chagla and other leaders when I noticed some hooligans brandishing knives and were about to set upon them. I warned the leaders when one of the hooligans dealt me a larthi blow on the back.. We then went to the Congress House and after some half an hour I left for my house. As I was feeling thirstly I went to an Irani shop opposite the Vishnu Cinema, Girgaum, for glass of lemonade. I was sipping the lemonade when the hooligans who had indulged in ugly scenes at the Congress House were returning. One of them pointed out to me as the man who had warned the Congress leaders when about half a dozen made at me with eddie polo sticks and lathis. I received two lathi blows on my head and was feeling giddy, blood dropping down my body. As I was being protected by the Irani more blows fell on my right arm which was severely injured. I went to the doctor across the corner who very kindly dressed my injuries.

EYE WITNESS VERSION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—At to-day's Jinnah Hall meeting, I saw a Mussalman being assaulted with lathis umbrella etc., by other Muslims in the presence of a police inspector or officer. (I understand his name is Husanally) I told him to arrest these persons whom he saw assaulting people before his own eyes. He then asked me to point out the persons which I did. He then replied that he was there as a reported. I told him to take the report from the hall. On hearing this, certain mischief-makers became more excited and assaulted that Muslim so much that he began to bleed. He went up the stair case for safety where stones were thrown at him. Fortunately some people saved him. All these happened in the presence of the officer.

The Police officer or reporter left before the meeting was over.

After the meeting, certain Muslims who it seems had specially came to create mischief, rushed, at the public and assaulted many including Hindus. Not only this, they damaged the property, breaking the glass panes etc.

Unless this particular section of the Muslim community is trained or educated, they cannot judge right or wrong, and unless the police present on the spot perform their moral and legal duty, such cowardy assaults on the innocents cannot be stopped. A Hindu (merchant) and a Parsi (assistant in a foreign office) were present, when this happened.—Yours, etc.,

G. V. S.

Aug. 3.

CONGRESS HOSPITAL REPORT

The report from the Congress Free Hospital about the casualties as a result of the organised hooliganism is as follows:

Total number of injured admitted	15
Treated on the spot and discharged	7
Detained in the hospital	8
NATURE OF THE INJURIES.	
Open head injuries	5
Closed head injuries	2
Abdomen wounds	1
Chest wounds	1
Other parts of the bodies	2
Total	11

RIALTO TALKIES
(Lamington Road)
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ZANE GREY'S
GREAT OUTDOOR ROMANCE
LAST OF THE DUANES
FOX MOVIETONE
Love finds a way to vindicate a handsome and brave outlaw.
Featuring
GEORGE O'BRIEN
ALSO
LATEST MOVIETONE NEWS
including
MACDONALD, BALDWIN and LLOYD GEORGE on
World Disarmament.
BY AIR MAIL.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Post Box No. 322. Tel. 22337

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25-0	Rs. 30-0
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15-0
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 3-0

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0
Half-Yearly	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8
FOREIGN		
Yearly		Rs. 10
Half-yearly		Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using

ZANDU

DRAKSHA-ASAVA

Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10

A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?

That Acts At Once

The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher

ZANDU

DRAKSHA-ASAVA

Avoid Substitutes

Zandu Pharmaceutical Works Limited.

Sayani Road, BOMBAY 16.

Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi. BOMBAY 2

Price List of Ayurvedic preparations on application

ZANDU DRAKSHA-ASAVA in Retail can be had of Agents, Chemists and Druggists and other Shop-keepers, etc.

MARBLE and TILES

Available in

Several Designs

With

RAVAL & CO.,

13, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGUERINE

FOR

ALL FEVERS

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1931.

HOW LONG ?

All right-thinking Muslims will hang their heads in shame when they read and hear the account of the organised hooliganism practised by some of their misguided co-religionists at the Jinnah Hall and in the compound of the Congress House on Monday evening. The spokesmen of those who had obtained possession of the hall—Messrs. Kutbuddin, Irfan and Fateh Mahomed Munshi—sought to make it clear that their followers had no desire to indulge in rowdyism or to assault any one. If this was so, how is it that while the speeches were being made, a Muslim, a member of the All-India Congress Committee from the N. W. Frontier Province, was brutally assaulted and had to be removed to the Congress Hospital and that a large number of their followers were armed with lathis and sticks and some even with knives. If they had come only with the sole purpose of aasserting their right to express their views, where was the need for these lathis and knives? These weapons had been brought with the deliberate purpose of using them and they were promptly used soon after the meeting dispersed —with the result that fifteen persons received injuries. In the statement issued on behalf of the Nationalist Muslims, it is stated: "It cannot be disputed that the people, who created the trouble and who indulged in hooliganism, had not come of their own accord and that there was a deliberate plot to assault and belabour the leaders of the Nationalist Party." This charge is fully borne out by what actually happened and the Khilafat leaders, who spoke yesterday and had evidently a hold over their followers, cannot escape the responsibility of explaining why the latter had come fully armed, some with knives, and why soon after the dispersal of the meeting the leaders of the Nationalist Party were assaulted, the compound of the Congress House was raided and Congressmen and Nationalist Muslims were belaboured and stones thrown at the Congress House. The public would also like to know what report the C.I.D. men, who were on the spot, have made to Government and what steps the Police have taken to trace the perpetrators of two outrages which took place at Dongri Maidan some months ago. Whatever the Government may do or may not do, is it not the duty of Muslims of Bombay, whose fair name has been tarnished by these outrages, to bestir themselves and take effective measures to check the growth of this new menace which threatens to destroy public life in Bombay? Differences of views there are bound to be and there are decent methods of giving expression to these differences. But how long are Muslims of Bombay going to tolerate this cowardly and un-Islamic resort to lathis and knives?

CONGRESS INFLUENCE.

The resolutions of the National Liberal Federation, whose thirteenth session came to a close on Sunday, were less moderate than one would have expected from the Liberal's older tradition and their commitments at the Round Table Conference. The new spirit that is now abroad could not leave the younger Liberals altogether untouched. The President of the Federation gave a pretty bold lead and the Conference, wherein the young Liberals had mustered strong enough, was not slow to follow the lead. It is pleasing to note that the Conference demanded the appointment of an independent and impartial tribunal "to investigate and decide the nature and extent of adjustment between Great Britain and India." Such a resolution at a Liberal Conference is, ordinarily, unthinkable without a strong lead from the Congress. We cordially welcome the change and any approximation to the Congress demand. The change was also noticeable in the successful attempt of the young Liberals to throw out a resolution, sponsored by veterans like Sjts. Chimanlal Setalvad and Cowasji Jehangir, in favour of separate electorates for yet some years to come.

The controversy at the Conference over this question of electorates is significant as indicative of the trend of feeling among the Liberals and the country as a whole. Those Liberal leaders who had still patience with separate electorate—fortunately they were very few—gratuitously assumed that through the bribe of separate electorates alone could communal unity be attained. But as against such contention it was rightly urged by many that a large and growing number of Nationalists among all communities would no longer tolerate separate electorates, and that such electorates were themselves destructive of unity. Mr. S. Hussein very pertinently remarked that Hindus and Muslims were living together in peace for hundreads of years, but they were never so quarrelsome as during the period when there were separate electorates. We wish the Federation had specifically supported the Congress scheme of communal settlement. It has, however, endorsed most of the essential features of the scheme except that with regard to the residuary powers the Federation declares that "exhaustive lists so far as possible of central and provincial subjects are concerned be made and the Central Government be invested with power to deal with any matter affecting the whole country that may not have been anticipated and put in in the central list. This is a sound and felicitously worded resolution and may well be adopted by the Round Table Conference.

The influence of the Congress on the Federation is nowhere more conspicuous than in the manner the Liberal body has repudiated many of the safeguards which some of the Liberals had lightly accepted at the R. T. Conference. For instance, the Federation condemned the safeguard, vesting power in the Governor-General to over-ride the Finance Minister in the matter of exchange and currency, borrowing and budgetary arrangements. Similarly, a separate resolution rejected the proposal to confer equal trading rights on non-nationals and specifically provided that the future Government of India should have complete freedom to take any necessary measures for the promotion of basic trades and industries. Sjt. Phiroze Sethna stated with refreshing candour that the financial safeguards tentatively accepted at the R. T. Conference were utterly unpopular in the country and therefore needed to be scrapped. Several other improvements in the R. T. C. scheme were also suggested by the Federation. On the whole the Liberals fairly followed the policy indicated by the following words of Sir Austin Chamberlain, quoted by the President, Mr. Chintamani in his concluding remarks:—"Now and then there comes a moment when courage is safer than prudence when some great act of faith, touching the heart and stirring the emotions of men, can achieve miracles that no act of statesmanship can achieve." We trust the Liberals will continue to follow the policy suggested by these words. They have pledged themselves to the demand for "genuine responsible Government for India as an equal partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations." Let them be true to the pledge to the last without in the least shirking from the demand in face of any difficulties that they may have to confront at the Round Table Conference in England or here in our own country. In their own interests and also of the country, they cannot do better than follow the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

WELCOME MOVE

The Royal Commission on Labour in India in their recommendations regarding means to avert industrial disputes emphasized the urgency of establishing a machinery of conciliation. They said: "Some statutory machinery will be permanently required to deal with trade disputes." Pending the enactment of necessary legislation for the purpose, they suggested that steps should be taken by the Government of India and Provincial Governments to utilise the powers under the Trades Disputes Act to institute such a machinery of conciliation. In welcome contrast to the lethargic attitude of the Government of India, who could only after months of agitation see their way to appoint a Court of Inquiry in regard to one of the biggest industrial disputes that threatens the country, the Government of Mysore have appointed a Board of Conciliation, which will be composed of seven members, two being representatives of employers, two of Labour, two of the general public while the ex-officio chairman will be the Labour Commissioner in Mysore. The Government of Mysore rightly urge that the work of conciliation 'to be fully effective must not only begin before a dispute has intensified to the stage of bitterness but also continue after the acute phase is over till a final and satisfactory settlement is achieved." They have empowered the Board to take cognizance of all disputes throughout the State on the representation of either party or 'suo-moto' or on a reference by Government. We hope the creation of such an agency for investigation and conciliation will contribute to an amicable solution of industrial disputes in the State and will prevent recourse to the strikes and lock-outs.

Trifles.

Speaking at the Calcutta Rotary Club on "Science and the Community" Srijut C. V. Raman made some suggestions regarding the remodelling of the Indian educational system and popularising science among Indians. I do not agree with him.

* * * * *

For, consider the implications. What is fundamentally necessary for the achievement of Dr. Raman's desire is popularisation of education among millions of illiterate young "natives".

* * * * *

This is impossible without (1) making them familiar at least with the three R's and (2) wasting umpteen lakhs of rupees on that "education". You cannot waste money in these days of poverty when even the Burra Sahibs are not quite free from dangers of sacrificing about one-thousandth of their pitifully low salaries.

* * * * *

But this apart, the two conditions referred to postulate the right to legislate and the power over the purse.

Now you can see for yourself what silly aburdities Dr. Raman's suggestions will lead to. So let's post-pone their consideration.

* * * * *

The Simla correspondent of the "Statesman" says: "The reference at the Calcutta meeting to the days when there was firmer rule in the country makes a few figures interesting. A cursory glance at the records shows seventeen "political" murders or attempts to murder in 1908, sixteen in the following year, ten in 1914 and 22 in 1915. This is considered a modest estimate. The majority occurred in Bengal and most of the attempts in 1915 were successful."

Until now I was not aware of the terrible retrospective effects the Civil Disobedience Movement had produced, nor did I know that the case for "firmer rule" was based on such strong grounds.

* * * * *

By the way, I must congratulate the Muslims of Bangalore. Their resolutions—already published, in these columns—have succeeded in fetching" the "Statesman".

This exciting and happy news has been honoured as a "top" with headlines "Moslems to Picket khaddar shops, move to counteract Anti-foreign cult."

* * * * *

My friend "Je suis Partout" claims to be everywhere. But he has evidently not visited the habitat of the "Psychology of Prestige."—the "top story" of any Burra-sahib.

For, he writes:—

"I should like to offer my expert advice to the Staff Officers of the Financial H. Q.. (tamely termed "Retrenchment Committee") without charging the specialist fee. An honorarium would, however, be acceptable if it were granted in the form of a donation to the Research Institute I intend to found.

* * * * *

A considerable saving could be effected if certain measures of economy and retrenchment were introduced in the supply of uniforms and clothings to members of the menial establishment.

* * * * *

The menials are exactly what stationery is in office equipment and real scientific retrenchment must begin with them, the analogy could be pushed further and the "pattawalla" demonstrably compared with the waste-paper basket manufactured with convict-labour in Yeravda.

* * * * *

To begin from the top, as the popular agitators demand, the "pugri" can be replaced, shall I say by a forage cap if not the light and angular one which is unfortunately associated with Gandhi's name and politics.

* * * * *

I am not a revolutionary and I believe in what the communist orators contemptuously call "gradualism"—credential enough for admission into the war-council of the R. C.

* * * * *

I submit, the "pattawalla's' 'pugri'" is more inflammatory than any pamphlet of the communist propagandists.

It blazes out into a real "lutte rouge". Why hunt the Reds outside when they guard your gates, run errands and work generally as your servitors?

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

The "pugri", with its ornamentation including the gold work is costly either in recurring or non-recurring expenditure. It is heavy, gets swollen and soiled very soon; is uncomfortable to wear: produces the effect of the Maratha theatre; reminds you of the U. S. S. R. and the third International "Moscow", it shouts, "red all over" as its wearer demands, "kaun hafis mangta hai?"

THE GANDHI TECHNIQUE OF REVOLUTION.

—:o:—

AN ANALYSIS

(By BLANCHE WATSON).

The Gandhi technique of non-violent resistance, which is (and has been for twelve years) shaping silent revolution in India—is simply the technique of Jesus, of the Buddha, and back of them, of Lao-tze of the Golden Age of China, and of Akhnaton, Pharaoh of Egypt who lived 3,000 years ago, and lost his hereditary empire because he would not make use of the time-honoured violence that his predecessors had used so successfully. It is the technique of "Ahimsa," which in negative form means not injurying or taking life; and which in its positive form denotes Love,—Goodwill to all human kind. "Ahimsa" includes truth and fearlessness; and the greatest and the highest "fearlessness" is that which permits, nay, urges the individual to dare to do right and be true,—and this in the face of the greatest difficulties and obstructions to non-violence, and the most awful pressure from those on high,—pressure that would drive the less consecrated and courageous into retaliation in kind. The one who makes use of Gandhi's technique of Soul Force, as he calls it, "turns the other cheek" i.e., he returns non-violence for violence; good for evil; and when knocked down (if that be the form which the violence takes, as happened last year in India), gets up and is knocked down again and again—and again until the physical fails, though the spirit persists, and triumphs. Gandhi says:

"The hardest fibre must melt in the fire of love. I cannot be dislodged from my position because I know this. When other natures do not respond, the fire of love is not strong enough—if it is there at all."

STRENGTH OF THE SPIRIT

It just a year and three months ago since the great leader of India's peaceful batallions inaugurated the second decade of his non-violent fight against entrenched authority in his country.—great powerless, powerful India! Powerless, from the material point of view; powerful beyond anything that history records, in the strength of the spirit. It was in 1920 that the vote was taken at a meeting of the Indian National Congress to work for India's freedom "by all peaceful and legitimate means". This was a milestone, I may add, in human relations. The first decade of India's struggle was a preparation of the ground, so to say,—getting a citizenry of 320 millions of people spiritually ready to carry on the supreme effort—getting them prepared for Swaraj—that is, Self-rule. I venture to say that few in the West have the faintest idea what a stupendous task this was,—even in India with its pacific tradition of Hinduism: and a fine tradition it is, too!

NATIONAL TREND

Gandhi knew what he was doing in these momentous years. He had developed and used this same technique in the successful 20 years' fight for the civil rights of indentured Indians in South Africa in the years preceding 1923; but some, near and dear to him, could not, or would not understand, and criticized him severely when at times he drew back or called off his soldiers of peace. Warfare on the plane of the Intellect and the spirit needs must have the utmost in the way of perfection in individual and mass non-violence. "A grain of violence," says the Mahatma, will cause friction in the machinery, while a large enough degree of it will bring certain failure. The West has ever held that this near-perfection as regards the ability 'to turn the other cheek' could not be attained, even though their Master and Prophet had said: "He that takes the sword shall perish by the sword." But, the East is different; it has (and this is peculiarly true of India) a natural trend toward the use of what is often wrongly called "passivity." The East knows that (to quote Gandhi's words again) "if one strikes at nothing

(Continued on Page 8)

CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS OF BERAR.

—:o:—

FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE MUST DECIDE

(By—Mr. S. M. Rahman, M.L.C., Akola.)

The constitutional status of Berar in the coming All-India Federation should be a matter of no mean concern to the Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference in its ensuing Session in September. It appears from the proceedings of the last sittings of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee that this essential constitutional point was entirely over-looked. But, now, it is confidently hoped in certain circles that Mahatma Gandhi will raise it in the resumed sittings of the Federal Structure Committee in response to the wishes of an influential section of his co-adjutors.

ANOMALOUS POSITION.

It is obvious that the Federal Structure Sub-Committee will be called upon to decide this all-important issue, one way or the other. The Committee has, as it appears from its published proceedings, divided the federating units of the proposed Federation into two categories, namely, the Indian States and British Indian Provinces. But Berar is neither an Indian State nor a British Indian Province. In accordance with the perpetual lease of 1902, which was concluded between Lord Curzon and the late Nizam, H. H. Mir Mahboob Ali Khan, the "administration" of the Assigned Districts was transferred to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. As was admitted by the Central Provinces Government, in their Memorandum submitted to the Simon Commission, Berar is not a part of British India. The Laws of British India are applied to Berar by Order-in-Council of the Governor-General. In other words Berar is virtually administered by the Foreign Department of the Government of India. Again, it cannot be deemed to be an 'Indian State', as its "Administration" does not vest in an Indian Prince or his Government. This anomalous position was fully emphasised by His Exalted Highness the Nizam in his historic letter to Lord Reading.

"SOVEREIGN" PARTY'S CONSENT.

Now, the point arises whether Berar can constitutionally join the proposed All-India Federation, under its present dual constitutional status. The further important point for determination is whether it can do so without the consent of H. E. H. the Nizam. Federation is nothing but a devolution or transference of most of the "Sovereign rights" to the federating units. This decentralisation of powers or derogation from "Sovereignty" can take place only with the consent of the two parties, the "Federation Unit" and the "Sovereign". The Sovereignty of Berar unquestionably resides in H. E. H. the Nizam, the British Government being only the lessees under the Treaty of 1902. How can, therefore, Berar become a member of the All-India Federation, without the consent of H. E. H. the Nizam? Will it be a constitutional act, if the future constitution of Berar is decided upon without the requisite declaration from the "Sovereign" off this territory? The impending changes in the Government of India will not only be "administrative arrangements", but they would radically change the very principles of Government in this country. There will be a division in the elements of Sovereignty itself. The Sovereign will surrender some of his most important rights not only to the Federal Government but also to its fully autonomous parts. It is open to question whether the application of Montagu-Chemsford Reforms in Berar, without the consent of the Nizam, was a constitutional act of the British Parliament. There are constitutional lawyers who have assailed the legality of this act of British Government. But the proposed incorporation of Berar in the Federal Constitution of India which is sure to adversely affect the Sovereignty of the Nizam, will be ten-fold unconstitutional unless autonomy is conferred by H. E. H. on the people of Berar. This crucial question cannot be brushed aside by those who are going to decide the political destiny of this country. A solution must be found for this anomalous state of affairs.

NOTES OE THE DAY.

"I am everything"

We cannot but congratulate Maulana Hasrat Mohani on the remarkable elasticity of his conscience. He is a "humble disciple" of the great Nationalist Tilak, who "was the greatest statesman of India." And yet the Maulana would be satisfied with nothing less than Separate Electorates. He is an uncompromising Independencewallah and claims to be a sympathiser of the Youth League Movement. Simultaneously, he also happens to be a brilliantly shining light of the All-Parties Muslim Conference to which Independence, even Dominion Status, are unfamiliar terms; and whose only alternative to its demands is insistence that Britain should retain its hold on India through the Central Government. Maulana Hasrat Mohani, furthermore, claims to be a full-fledged socialist. And when the Moulana goes to Allahabad to preside over one of the communalist gatherings, he will derive the utmost delight from the spectacle of a solitary convinced socialist surrounded by reactionaries who cannot tolerate even the Karachi Congress resolution, to say nothing of a full-blooded programme of socialism. How the talented Maulana Hasrat Mohani can embody obvious contradictions is a mystery that even he himself will be unable to solve.

Mischievous

The "Times of India" demands that the principle of the Separation of Sind be re-opened, presumably for the purposes of a spirited Hindu-Muslim debate. "The Round Table Conference" says our innocent contemporary, "ought not to shelve the problem and if it continues to deal with the Sind section of it as frivolously as it did last winter the protest just registered in Simla by the Sind Hindus ought to be continued not only by the Sindhis but at least by the people of the whole Presidency as well." Whatever may be said against the pastime of setting Hindu and Muslim communalists against each other and thus poisoning the political atmosphere, the method adopted by our contemporary to keep the balance even between the two and sympathise with both is admirable. The Separation of Sind is to be condemned on the ground that it was dealt with in a frivolous manner. Nothing else could better counter-balance the support to Separate Electorates on definitely frivolous grounds. And we have no doubt that the communalists in both camps will feel deeply grateful to our contemporary.

Classification of Prisoners

In the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday Mr. B. S. Kamat asked for a summary of the report made by the Inspector-General of Prisons regarding the working during 1930 of the rules regarding the classification of prisoners. In reply Mr. G. A. Thomas only stated that the Inspector-General had recommended that there should be only two classes in future, but that Government might place very exceptional cases in the upper class into a special class. If that is all about the report it must be pronounced to be quite a perfunctory report. The most important reforms that are necessary in the present system of classification are that the treatment of the lowest class of prisoners, whether the class is called B or C, should be made a great deal more humane than it is now, especially in respect of food and sanitation, and that political prisoners should be made into a distinct class and provided with certain necessary amenities of life which their status in life demands and which the technical character of their offence should permit.

The New Responsibility

In a thought-provoking address to the Rotary Club, Calcutta, on Tuesday last, Srijut C. V. Raman, the distinguished scientist pleaded for a thorough overhauling of the Indian educational system. He noticed that there now existed "a definite scientific life" in India and emphasized that this gave her "a new responsibility." But how is India to fulfil adequately this new responsibility? Not if the State in its eagerness to retrench public expenditure allows the axe to fall on scientific services and departments. Srijut Raman earnestly pleaded that they would be spared this dreaded pruning. He also made the practical suggestion that there should be established a central organisation—with the object of ensuring the popularisation of all branches of science. But will there be such a popularisation possible unless political power is vested in the hands of Indians and they are real masters of their public finances, free to allocate them in the manner they desire for the promotion of nation-building departments? Only an India determined to make herself literate within a specified period of years and having the ability to allocate the necessary finance for that purpose will be able to ensure means for the successful popularisation of science.

COTTON CONTRACTS BILL THROWN OUT

—:o:—

Popular Victory By Narrow Majority In Bombay Council

SALARY CUT AND RETRENCHMENT

By 44 to 41 votes the Bombay Legislative Council passed Mr. R. S. Asavale's amendment to the Cotton Contracts Bill compelling the Finance Member to withdraw his it. Government defeat was expected from the trend of the debate, which lasted for ten hours, spread over four days.

The Bill sought to invest East Indian Cotton Association with the sole monopoly of control over cotton transactions. The amendment extended the control to more than one association.

The Finance Member stated that the amendment was in effect a negation of the principle involved in the Bill. He unceremoniously withdrew the Bill, as soon as the amendment was carried.

The council then discussed unofficial resolution of Mr. V. N. Jog of Dharwar regarding 'ad interim' report of Government Retrenchment Committee. Various suggestions regarding reduction in Government servants salaries were under discussion, when the House rose for the day.

(From Our Special Representative).

POONA, Aug. 3.

With the resumption of business this afternoon, the arrival of a few Liberal members who had been to Bombay for the Liberal Federation and the departure from Poona of two or three Sindi members who were regarded as a doubtful factor the stage was well set for a battle royal on the Cotton Contracts Bill at the Bombay Legislative Council. The respite that the Bill got owing to the rather not a very tactful handling of the situation on the part of the Oppositionist was taken full advantage of by both the parties, particularly by the Government whose chances were definitely uncertain on Saturday last. During the two days at their disposal Government whips were feverishly trying to feel their ground against, what could be called, 'odds.' With a determined Opposition kept in team spirit by the indefatigable canvassers of the Mahajan Association of Bombay Government had an awkward situation to face from the very beginning. The close preserve of their voting strength, namely, the Sind Bloc was temporarily antagonistic due to the fight over the Irrigation Bill which the Council has just passed much to the chagrin of the Sind zemindars. Muslim members from Sind did not seem to be very much perturbed over the merits or demerits of the Bill, which peraps, does not accept their province immediately.

MINISTERS WITHOUT FOLLOWING.

Khan Bahadur Khuhro who spoke on the Bill on Saturday, told the House in so many words that Sind was a potential grower and in years to come the interests of agriculturists there would ecme into conflict with the monopolistic provisions of the Bill. Sind members' opposition to the Bill, perhaps, came from a different consideration. It was a Bill fathered by the same Finance Member who was responsible for the passing of the Irrigation Bill. The non-Brahmins barring the only exception of Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister of Agriculture, were all opposed to the Bill and had made it a Party question to support Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale's amendment which struck at the very root of the Bill. The Coalition Nationalists were, at any rate a majority of them were undecided to the last moment. Muslim members from other parts of the Presidency had decided to oppose the Bill. Ministers could be relied upon to vote for the Bill as they could not do otherwise; but in this they were absolutely without the support of their parties. This was the state of things when the debate was resumed on the Bill. The odds seem to be very much against Government and unless some miracle happens which, by the way, is not unlikely, Rao Bahadur Asavale's amendment has got the best chances of success. If this amendment is carried in all certainty the Bill will be withdrawn as the Finance Member is of opinion that the amendment has the effect of negativing the Bill.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Rao Sahib Dadubhai Desai were busy in the lobbies explaining the case of the Mahajan to the still wavering members of the Opposition.

At question time Mr. Syed Munawar was told by the Home Member that Government were not aware of any acts of conspiracy, blackmail and deception on the part of some of the film stars during the last six months.

THE DEBATE.

When the debate on the Cotton Contracts Bill was resumed Rao Bahadur D. R. Patil (East Khandesh) opposed the first reading for the simple reason as he put it that it encouraged gambling which had ruined many and would ruin more. As the Bill stood at present the interests of the agriculturists were at stake. Nothing would be lost in postponing the Bill till the next session during which time the views of agriculturists should be invited and carefully considered. These views could be ascertained through the Local Boards and Agricultural Institutions.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar) supporting the first reading of the Bill observed that the Bill was conceived more for regulating the interests of traders. No doubt the present representation which was proposed to be given to the growers was inadequate; but that was not sufficient reason to justify the throwing out of the Bill in the first reading. If the East India Cotton Association could be improved then it would be a proper organisation for exercising regulated and effective control. That was the only basis on which they could built.

MENACE TO GROWERS.

Rao Saheb B G. Desai (Kaira District) opposing the Bill said the unfettered monopoly sought to be given to the East India Cotton Association was a great menace to the interests of growers.

Mr. V. N. Patil (East Khandesh) could see in the Bill a subtle attempt to safeguard the vested interests of traders. The object of these traders would always be to keep down the prices of cotton thereby jeopardising the interests of the cultivator. Free competition among various Associations would always conduce to keep the prices at a high level and that alone would advance the interests of growers. From that consideration he was opposed to giving the monopoly to the East India Cotton Association. He advised Government to withdraw the Bill at this stage and bring a new Bill during the next session after consulting all the interests involved in the regulation of cotton trade.

Mr. C. N. Patel (Kaira District) opposing the Bill trenchantly criticised the dealings of the East India Cotton Association. That Association, he said, had failed to set their own house in order. The rules and bye-laws of that Association were obeyed more in breach than in observance. He then described some of the methods by which gambling was carried on by the members of the Association.

TAX SPECULATIVE CONTRACTS.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara) raised an interesting point in suggesting that all speculative contracts should be taxed. To his mind the object of controlling cotton transactions was to minimise speculation.

At this stage the Government whip Mr. C. W. A. Turner applied for a closure of the debate and it was accepted. The mover of the amendment, Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale in replying to the debate said he was in favour of unitary control but it must not be left either to the East India Cotton Association or to the Governor-in-Council. Control must remain in the hands of the Council.

FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

The Finance Member then replied to the debate and further explained the policy of Government. He was a bit excited owing to the repeated interruptions in the House. He began by saying that the Wiles Committee was not a nook and corner affair. All agricultural associations known to Government were consulted by sending a questionnaire to them. What had District Local Boards to do with growing of cotton? That was the reason why they were not consulted. The Bill was prepared on the basis of the Committee's report. It was the unanimous opinion o the whole Committee that there should be control and that control should be unitary. It was open to the Council in the Select Committee to change the constitution of the East India Cotton Association as much as was essential in the interests of growers. They could even change the name and call that body West India Association. He was not enamoured of this Association. They could change it in any manner they liked. The question of Rs. 20,000 deposit, he pointed out, did not come in the way of the representatives of growers as these were to be honorary members of the Board without having to pay any deposit or subscription. Besides the Act was confined to Bombay City and the Island of Salsette. It did not apply to mofussils where they could sell cotton in any manner they liked. It was the business of Government to see that agriculturists were kept contented and happy. Why should it be assumed that elected members alone had the interests of agriculturists at heart? Government were convinced that the Bill was in the best interests of growers. The rules and bye-laws were to be made by the Association but these were to be supervised and controlled by Government. Some of the members again were making a confusion between the Association and its individual members. They must not mix individuals with the body. If the members gambled the Association was not responsible for it. If the members of the Council gambled the Council as a body had nothing to do with it. Concluding he made it clear that they were not stopping gambling They were only minimising it. If the Bill was thrown out the entire responsibility would be theirs. Let the House choose.

BILL THROWN OUT.

Rao Bahadur Asavale's amendment bringing more than one Association within the purview of the Bill was then carried to a division where it was passed by 44 to 41 votes. This was the most important division of the session and the defeat of Government was significant.

The Finance Member immediately got up and declared that he withdrew the Bill.

Thus after full ten hours' debate the Bill was thrown out. This closed Government business.

RETRENCHMENT.

The House then discussed Mr. V. N. Jog's resolution regarding retrenchment in the salaries of certain Government servants. The President had allowed the resolution to be so enlarged as to cover a discussion of the 'ad interim' report of the Retrenchment Committee.

RETRENCHMENTS IN EXPENDITURE.

This Council, whilst of the opinion that a radical reform reducing the salary, scale and number of public servants in all departments is the proper way of putting the finances of the Presidency on a safe basis, looks with disfavour on the recommendations in the 'ad interim' report of the Retrenchment Committee resulting in the curtailment of the activities of the nation-building departments, which would tend to give a set back to these departments and considers the recommendations in the report regarding the public services as inadequate and, therefore, recommends to the Government that the scale of salaries of all Government servants including All-India Provincial and Subordinate services in all Government departments be reduced as per following schedule with effect from first August 1931, 5 per cent. from salaries of rupees 51 to 100; 10 per cent between 101 and 250; 15 per cent between 501 and 1,000 and 25 per cent above1,000.

AN ALARMING PICTURE.

Mr. Jog drew an alarming picture of the finances of the Presidency. For the last few years he said they had been faced with deficit budgets without any redeeming features. All their accumulations were depleted. A scrutiny showed that certain departments were overmanned. His information could not be perfect for the simple reason that Government were charry of giving information, on the plea that labour and expense in collecting the information were incommensurate with the utility of the same.

Mr. S. K. Bole moved an amendment changing the scale of reduction as follows: No reduction up to 100; 5 per cent between 100 and 150; 10 per cent between 150 and 250; 15 per cent between 250 and 500; 20 per cent from 501 to 1,000; 25 per cent between 1,000 and 2,000 and 30 per cent above 2,000, with effect from September. The mover was opposed to taxing incomes below Rs. 100 a month.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

Syed Munawar suggested the following scale in the form of an amendment. No retrenchment up to 200; 5 per cent from 200 to 500; 10 per cent between 500 to 1,000; 15 per cent between 1,000 and 2,000 and 20 per cent from 2,000 upwards.

CONCERN FOR GOVT.

Captain de'Souza moved another amendment incorporating the recommendations in the 'ad interim' report of the retrenchment committee His scale was 3 1/8 per cent up to Rs. forty; 5 per cent from 41 to 499; 6 1/4 between 500 and 1,500! and 7 and half per cent from 1,500 upwards. He also made it a condition that steps be taken to restore these cuts as soon as the financial stability was attained.

GOVERNMENT DENOUNCED.

Mr. S. H. Prater said it was unfortunate that a cut of 5 per cent was contemplated in the primary education. Education was the last thing on which retrenchment should have been even suggested especially in a country like India, which was educationally so backward. Even the European countries vanquished in war had not diminished their expenditure on education in the face of acute financial stringency. Proceeding the speaker maintained that Government had failed in their commitments under the Primary Education Act. The country was on the verge of very far reaching political reforms, leading to a democratic Government. An argument was advanced that the principle of democracy could not take root in India because of the prevailing illiteracy. Was this then the time for giving a setback to education?

Mr. J. S. Kaderi criticised the proposed cuts in educational expenditure.

Dr. M. D. Gilder, gave a vivid picture of racial discrimination that was unfortunately shown in hospitals bed on public finance. Government were spending Rs. 442,000 a year for 125 European patients in St. George's Hospital as against Rs. 445,000 for 391 Indian patients in the J. J. Hospital. The daily diet allowance for a European patient was Rs. 2-11-0 and his information was that this was not subjected to cut. The speaker vehemently attacked the niggardly policy of Government in respect of hospital expenditure. Inshort the Government policy was to give the maximum to those who had plenty and take away the little from those who had nothing to spare. That was the famous policy of Bourbons of France, but Government must know that it preceded the revolution. In medical departments, there was large room for cut, but not in the diet of a patient. They could reduce some of the staff.

Discussion was not concluded when house rose for the day.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S DEFENCE

Charges Against Bombay Fire Brigade

The question as to whether the Bombay Fire Brigade merited praise for the work done during the disastrous fire which occurred at Dhabu Street on May 1 last excited a heated discussion at a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday afternoon.

It will be recalled that grave allegations were levelled at the conduct of fire-fighting operations on the occasion. It was alleged that the fire brigades came late on the scene of the fire, that there was inadequate supply and insufficient pressure of water and that the officers of the Fire Brigade demanded bribes.

COMMISSIONER'S EXONERATION

The Municipal Commissioner who caused an inquiry to be held into the allegations submitted a report which exonerated the Fire Brigade from all blame and expressed appreciation of the work done by the fire-fighters.

This report was considered by the Works Committee, which recommended that the Commissioner's report should be recorded and further suggested that the Corpoation should place on record their appreciation of the work done by the Fire Brigade staff on that occasion.

The Corporation resumed discussion on the report of the Works Committee on Monday.

MORE PROBING NEEDED.

Mr. B. T. Desai moved an amendment that the subject matter of the Dhabu Street Fire must be referred back to the Commissioner for further inquiry. He said that Mr. Bird, the Test Audit Officer who was deputed by the Municipal Commissioner to make investigations and take down statements of witnesses used methods which were not conducive to public confidence. He threatened the prospective witnesses who came forward to give evidence with dire consequences, if they made allegations against the Fire Brigade. He said that the witnesses would be prosecuted for defamation and this attitude scared away many witnesses. The first report of the Commissioner according to the speaker tried to "whitewash" the deeds of the Fire Brigade. They knew that in every case of fire there were complaints of some sort and these must be properly investigated into.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said that the wildest allegations against the Fire Brigade had been made from the floor of the house but not a single one of them were substantiated. If Mr. Desai thought that the Fire Brigade officers were taking bribes every time, then what was he doing all the time he asked?

Mr. M. N. Talpade moved an amendment that the clause relating to the appreciation of the work of the Fire Brigade must be deleted. No matter how clever the Bombay Fire Brigade were in this instance they had done nothing to merit praise. It was in evidence that the first information of the fire reached the Brigade very late and, therefore, they could not do much to stop the havoc. That being the case it was no use pouring praise where it was not due.

The amendment was duly seconded, and discussion was adjourned till Thursday next.

BOARD OF CONCILIATION APPOINTED

Good Lead From Mysore Government

TEXT OF ORDER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 1.

The Government of Mysore have to-day appointed a conciliation Boad for the settlement of disputes between capital and labour in the State.

The following is the text of the Government order:—

The Royal Commission on Labour in India, in chapter XVIII dealing with industrial disputes observe that the loss occasioned by industrial disputes to employers, employed and the public at large has produced a general anxiety to find methods of preventing the occurrence of strikes and lock-outs and securing their speedy termination when they occur and proceed to offer a number of suggestions as to the means that might be adopted for promoting industrial peace. The frequent occurrence of labour troubles in recent years has emphasised the importance of creating a machinery which by establishing timely and harmonious contact between the employers and the employed can create an atmosphere unfavourable to disputes and also investigate points of difference as they arise before they can develop into open conflict. This machinery to function effectively must command the confidence of both the employer and the employed and must have a composition such as would enable it to approach the problems with which it would have to deal with an appreciation of the basic facts of the situation. The work of conciliation to be fully effective must not only begin before a dispute has intensified to the stage of bitterness but also continue after the acute phase is over till a final and satisfactory settlement is achieved. Government consider that these objects can best be secured by the appointment of a standing board of conciliation on which not only the representatives of employers and of labour but also of the general public find a place.

LABOUR COMMISSIONER TO PRESIDE.

It would be in the fitness of things that such a board should be presided over by the Labour Commissioner who as a detached authority representing Government can use his good offices for promoting concord and co-operation between capital and labour.

The Royal Commission on labour have no doubt "that some statutory machinery will be permanently required to deal with trade disputes" and Government have under consideration the question of legislation necessary for the regulation of the problems connected with Labour. Till such action is taken, the establishment of a conciliation Board on the lines indicated above would meet the requirements of the situation and play an important part not only in the prevention or settlement of disputes but also in providing reliable material on which a sound and effective public opinion might be based in regard to the merits of any particular case which is engaging attention.

Government are, therefore pleased to sanction the constitution of a Standing Board of Conciliation consisting of the following members—Labour Commissioner in Mysore-Ex-officio Chairman. Two representatives of employers, two representatives of labour and two representatives of the Public. The representatives of various interests specified will be appointed by Government and hold their offices for two years.

BOARD'S DUTIES.

The Board of Conciliation will take cognizance of all disputes throughout the State between employers and employees on the representation of either of them or "suo-moto" or on a reference by Government. It will be the duty of the Board to bring about a settlement of the same and for this purpose it should without delay investigate the disputes and all matters affecting the merits thereof and take all possible measures for the purpose of inducing the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute. If a settlement is reached by mutual agreement, a memorandum of the settlement should be drawn up by the Board signed by the parties and the Board should send a report of the settlement to Government. If no settlement is reached the Board should send a full report of the facts of the case and its own finding to Government. The report should deal with each item of the dispute and state in plain language what in the opinion of the Board ought or ought not to be done by the respective parties concerned.

The Superintendent of Commercial intelligence will be Secretary to the Board of conciliation.

Government trust that full advantage will be taken of the Board of Conciliation created by this order by the interests for whose welfare it is established and that it will receive support and co-operation from the public.

MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Government as members of the first board of Conciliation:—

REPRESENTATIVES OF EMPLOYEES.

Mr. D. N. Sirur, Managing Director, Maharaja Mills.

Mr. Ralph Nye, Kolar Gold Fields.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LABOUR

Mr. Murugesam Pillai, M.L.C.

Mr. P. K. Narasimhalu Naidu, M.L.C.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PUBLIC.

Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Kt., C.I.E., Retired Member of Council.

Mr. D. V. Gundappa, Journalist and Publicist.

Labour Leader Gagged

SHOLAPUR MILL STRIKE GOING STRONG

Strikers Convicted & Jailed

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, July 31.

The various attempts to bring in "black-legs" having hopelessly failed the deadlock in all the mills continues as before and today's total percentage of attendance is much below 15. At all the strategic points in the City and in the whole of the mill area very strong police guards are stationed for all the 24 hours of the day. The city is calm and peaceful.

The Textile Labour Union volunteers are seen very busy both at mill gates and in the city lanes carrying on vigorously their picketing propaganda to persuade workers to rally round the Union flag to fight their cause more strongly to a successful issue. Series of meetings are being held every day on the Majur Maidan and elsewhere in the city and workers are warned to keep peace and remain non-violent.

It is reported that the striker-operative, Sadashiv Mahadeo Pawar, who is alleged to have been beaten by a Sergeant on Wednesday morning, has filed a criminal complaint in the court of the City Magistrate, Mr. Kale. against the Sergeant. Mr. Pawar is being treated by Dr. Antroliker and, it is understood he has received two injuries. One is said to be ½-inch long and ¼ inch in breadth and is just below the bridge of the nose and a little to the right of the middle line, and another a wheal on the right at the junction of lower middle third and is 1 inch long and ½ inch in breadth.

LABOUR LEADER GAGGED.

Mr. H. F. Knight, District Magistrate, Sholapur, has served yesterday evening one more notice on Mr. Beke, Seoretary, Bombay Textile Union, Sholapur Branch, in addition to the one already served on him under Section 42 of the District Police Act prohibiting him from making any speech within the municipal limits of Sholapur for a period of two months. The second notice is under the same section and is an improvement in the first, stating that Mr. Beke should not make any speech for two months within the radius of two miles off the city municipal area.

MORE CONVICTIONS.

It is understood that this morning two strikers belonging to the Union were arrested by the Police and placed before the city magistrate on a charge of criminal intimidation. They were sentenced to 6 weeks to 2 months.

BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS' UNION

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting of the Managing Committee:—

The Managing Committee strongly protest against the decision of the Commissioner of Police, refusing to make the eyesight examination of the Taxi Drivers' a five yearly one, instead of a bi-ennial and holds that the unconvincing and further dereasons given for the refusal are clares that the fee charged is exhorbitant and, therefore, demands that it should be cancelled by having their eyes tested by the authorities in the Opthalmic Hospitals of Govt. and of the Municipality of Bombay.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

11 Inches Of Rainfall In Mussooree

POONA, Aug. 3.

The monsoon has been active in the Peninsula, Lower Burma, Bihar and Orissa, West Central India and West United Provinces. Locally heavy rain has fallen in Kumaon Hills, Mussooree reporting eleven inches.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, East United Provinces, West Central India, Konkan, North Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, West United Provinces, East Central India, Central Provinces, East Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in Assam, Punjab Hills and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Victoria Point and Tavoy two; inches each; Ahmerst, Bassein, Diamond Island and Kyaukpyu one; Patna one and a half; Sibsagar, Burdwan, Jalpaiguri and Balasore one; Silchar, Cherrapunji, Ranchi, Darjeeling and Daltongunj three-quarters; Mussooree eleven; Bareilly, Guna and Pachmarhi two; Neemuch one; Benares, Agra and Sutna a half; Dalhousie two; Jhalrapatam a quarter; Mangalore and Kurnool two; Marmagao and Karwar one and a half; Hyderabad, Calicut, Mercara and Cocanada one; Nizamabad and Vellore three-quarters; and Belgaum, Raichur and Gadag a half.

Forecast:—Monsoon will continue to be active in the Peninsula,a, and Bihar and Orissa and local falls will continue in Bengal and Assam. Rainfall will increase in Lower Burma and United Provinces and extend along and near the Punjab Hills, in the central parts of the country and South Rajputana.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely in Lower Burma and in and near hill districts from Bihar to Punjab during the next forty-eight hours.

Earthquake Report:—Two earthquake shocks of slight intensity at their origin about six hundred miles were recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 23 hours, 38 minutes and 23 hours, 50 minutes, Indian Standard Time, on Sunday, August 2.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

BOMBAY, Aug. 3.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 3-8-31:—Colaba Point 0.05 inches; Fort 0.40 inches; J. J. Hospital 0.34 inches.

Total since 1st June to date:—Colaba Point 55.87 inches; Fort, 62.44 inches; J. J. Hospital 56.95 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930:—Colaba Point 37.61 inches; Fort 41.13 inches; J. J. Hospital 39.36 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929:—Colaba Point 42.82 inches; Fort 58.08 inches; J. J. Hospital 46.38 inches.

Colaba Observatory, Bombay

Summary of metecrological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 3-8-1931.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m.—296.98 inches (.005 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours——.030 inches.

Temparature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m.—81.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m.—78.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours—88.2 degrees (3.3 above norma').

Minimum temperature during 24 hours—78.7 degrees (2.6 above norma').

"SHIRIN-FARHAD" RUNNING TENTH WEEK.

In spite of incessant rain and inclemency of weather the record-making of Madan Theatres' Indian Talkie "Shirin-Farhad" has been drawing tremendous crowds from day to day. No Indian or Foreign talkie or silent production had such continuous rush for weeks together the management of Wellington Talkies, are now running "Shirin-Farhad" for the Tenth week.

"ZENITH" DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

BOMBAY'S CRIMINAL TRIBES

More Men Interned Last Year

DRINKING HABITS CHECKED

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"The year has been one of fairly steady progress. There have been no big upheavals or disturbances in the settlements. In fact comparing present days with those in the early history of settlements the great contrast in the work of the settlement staff is very noticeable", says the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer in his Annual Administration Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1930-31. "Then fights and drunkenness were very frequent occurrences and the time of the staff was occupied in keeping order and in the panchayats resulting from disturbances. Now by reason of regular habits of work and the spread of education among the younger generation the settlers have more self-respect and hence fighting is less frequent, and in most settlements we are also able to check effectively the drinking of any intoxicants. Not that the staff have less to do in consequence. They are now snowed under by an ever increasing demand for financial and other returns. Still settlements are even now not places of perpetual and uninteresting peace. Recently one of the Managers was troubled by the continual quarrels of the Haranshikari women in his settlement, and so he called the panchas of the caste together and asked them to consider how peace could be obtained. After due deliberation they returned to him with the proposal that whenever three of their women were seen talking together they should be immediately put in the settlement lock-up, which shows that District Magistrates are not the only people who feel constrained to declare certain assemblies as unlawful."

MORE INTERNEES.

The population of all the settlements as it stood on 31st March 1931 was 8,842 as against 8,905, the figure for the last year.

During the year 179 registered persons with their 327 dependents were newly interned in the settlements from the districts and from Bombay City. Practically all of these registered persons had 4 or more convictions. The average number of convictions of each registered person prior to his internment in the settlement was seven. The maximum number of convictions held by any person prior to admission was 21. The type of person being admitted to settlements is gradually changing. At first most of the new comers came in gangs from the wandering criminal tribes. Though such gangs as a whole were criminal, individuals from amongst them were not very criminally minded and soon settled down to honest ways. Now the type admitted corresponds more to the rectivists belonging to other castes and hence from a more difficult problem.

One hundred and fifty-six registered persons and 414 dependents were released on license to the free colonies and 64 registered persons and 130 dependents to villages.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

Employment during the year under report was normal. The majority of the settlers were employed in spinning and weaving mills, in railway workshops and in factories. Most of the new arrivals were sent to the Presidency Construction Settlement or to the Nira Projects settlement, where unskilled work is available, room being made for them by transfers of some of the other settlers to settlements in the towns. From the settlements and Free Colonies 1,835 men, 673 women and 180 half-timers are employed in spinning and weaving mills or in other factories such as the Western India Match Factory at Ambernath or in the Railway Workshops, Hubli. Moreover, coupe cutting was continued in the forests near Kambharganvi and Khanapur. The drop in the price of fuel caused difficulties in the sale of the wood; nevertheless the financial results of the working of the coupes were satisfactory.

HEALTH SATISFACTORY.

The health of the settlers and of those in the Free Colonies has been satisfactory. There have no serious epidemics. Dispensaries are attached to all larger settlements and have been working satisfactorily. During the year the number of births in the settlements was 420 as against 130 deaths and in the Free Colonies 195 births and 95 deaths. Thus there are substantial excesses of births over deaths of 221 in the settlements and 99 in the Free Colonies. These figures bear witness to the care of the medical and nursing staff. Infant Welfare centres and school children's clinics are organised in Sholapur and Hubli settlements.

Compulsory education is made a reality in the settlements and in the attached Free Colonies. Attendance is made compulsory both for boys and girls up to the age of 13 and in the case of half-timers in mills up to the age of 15. Attendance at night school is compulsory for boys up to the age of 18 years. Classes for girls who have left school are also held in some of the settlements. Out of a total population of 8,842 in the settlements proper the number of children attending the day and night schools are 1,772 and 283 respectively, and out of a total population of 4,982 in the Free Colonies, the corresponding numbers are 950 and 172. Thus the number of children attending day or night schools per thousand of the population is 232.4 for the settlements and 225.2 for the free colonies.

TRAINING OF BOYS.

Special attention is paid to the training of the hand and eye in the settlement schools. Boys are given training in various trades. Almost all the boys of suitable ages in the settlements and free colonies are either Wolf Cubs or Boy Scouts or Rover Scouts and in the larger settlements many of the girls are Blue Birds or Girl Guids. There were at the close of the year 931 Boy Scouts including Wolf Cubs and 351 Girl Guides including Blue Birds.

During the year 160 persons from settlements or on license in free colonies or in villages have been convicted in 153 cases. Of these cases 88 cases were under the Criminal Tribes Act, 54 under the Indian Penal Code for offences against property and 11 cases under other Sections of the Indian Penal Code or under the Criminal Procedure Code or under other Acts.

WOMEN'S HOME.

The Women's Home attached to Hubli settlement has continued its beneficient work. During the year 38 were admitted and 33 discharged leaving 21 residents in the Home at the close of the year.

The total recurring expenditure on all settlements amounted to Rs. 3,17,000.

The work of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Department will now come closely in touch with that of the new Borstal School in meeting the problem of educating adolescent delinquents. The Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer has been made a member of the newly formed Borstal Association and has been requested to work in close touch with the Governor of the Borstal School.

FAREWELL TO MISS RAJUL SHAH

Kamaladevi's Tribute To Women

(From A Correspondent.)
POONA, July 30.

Under the auspices of the Jain students association of Poona a farewell party was arranged in honour of Miss Rajur Shah, B. Ag. who is proceeding to America for the higher agricultural education, under the presidentship of Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya on 28th inst. evening. The Tera-Mensica hall was fully packed with the students and prominent people of the city.

Before concluding the function Mrs. Kamaladevi besides expressing a "ben voyage" remarked,—After all Uuniversity qualifications are not what make us "real men and women". I have seen in the recent national movement many ladies of the peasant class who showed such "wonderful courage" and "foresight" that we were compelled to "bow down our heads in shame". We are the people that "share the glory". But their's was a service that was selfless. Merely crying for women's education is of no use. Neither school education nor college education improves much. Bring your women forward. Show them the life around them. "They are not ignorant but they need only training." Make it a point to give them freedom to act and to speak. Mere lip sympathy is what has ruined us. Feel sincerely and act sincerely. Deeds, not words, should be your watchword. I always value and almost low down to a pioneer in branch of science and action. Cut new uaths for yourself. Find out new paths and ways of achievements. "There all the honour his."

Miss R. Shaha is pioneer and hence I have great respect for her "I hope her career at the Michigen University will e a brilliant one and she will show to the Western critics, what Indian doman can achieve."

Thana Municipal Vice-President

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 31.

A meeting of the General Board of the Thana Municipality was held on Friday last under the presidentship of Dr. T. Wells, when the important item on the agenda was the election of the Vice-President for the next year. There were three candidates, namely Mr. F. S. Patel, a local pleader, Dr. Agharkar, and Mr. Tangure. The last one having withdrawn votes were taken and the pleader came out with flying colours.

SEND-OFF TO THE MAHATMA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mahatma Gandhi will embark for England in a very short time. I beg to suggest that he should be given an enthusiastic send off worthy of the great occasion by the Nationalist Indians of Bombay of all classes and creeds and that for the purpose a suitable steamer or steamers should be chartered which will sail with the National colours flying along with the P. & O. steamer which carries Mahatma Gandhi upto about 20 or 30 miles from the Bombay harbour. This will in my opinion be the most fitting send off for the great Nationalist leader who is going to England to attend an historic conference and to whom the whole nation looks up as its accredited representative. The expense of this tour can easily be defrayed by collecting contribution from such persons as will volunteer to accompany the P. & O. Co.'s steamer. I earnestly hope you will kindly take up the suggestion in good earnest and try to bring it to a head in time for such people as are willing to join such a tour to come forward with their contributions and also to arrange for the necessary steamer or steamers.

Yours, etc.,

S. A. SABNIS.

VERAVAL MURDERS AND GOVT'S DUTY

"Public Have No Confidence In Diwan"

A general meeting of the Shree Delvada Hindu Mitra Mandal was held on Thursday at Hira Baug to condemn the Junagadh outrage. Mr. K. M. Munshi who presided at the meeting said:—

Reports, letters and telegrams are pouring in from the Junagadh State testifying to the panic that prevails among its citizens. If what the telegrams state is the truth, the Hindus feel insecure. The Junagadh Hindu Praja Mandal, in their telegram to the Viceroy declare that the cold-blooded murder of six Hindus "is the result of a carefully thought out and officially backed up conspiracy against the Hindus in the Junagadh State". Apparently, colour is given to this view by the well-known incidents connected with Prabhas Patan and Gupta Prayag, by the Veraval murder case, by a number of minor incidents which have taken place in different part of the State.

Are all these accidents? Are all these the result of the passing frenzy of a few fanatics? Why has there been of late such scandalous exhibition of anti-Hindu feeling among the Mahomedans of the Junagadh State? I have studied Hindu-Muslim riots at more than one place; I have examined their genesis and I have come to the conclusion that sustained attacks of a communal nature have always behind them, a settled plan and a deliberate motive. What is the motive behind these atrocities? Who is responsible for them? These are questions which must be examined fully and thoroughly by an independent tribunal which can command the confidence of independent thinking men in India.

WHAT IT WAS BEFORE.

Junagadh, for many years was a State in which Hindus and Muslims lived in peace and harmony. Why has it been that only during the last 4 or 5 years the period which synchronizes with the administration of the present Divan that things have been so woefully altered? The public of India has in these matters a right to know things. They are entitled to be taken into confidence with regard to matters which so vitally affect their brothers. These are not matters between the ruler of the State and his subjects or between the State and the Political Department of the Government of India. The Government of India as the paramount power, cannot on such occasions neglect its functions as the supreme authority controlling misrule in the States.

The time has come when we have to evolve a new kind of administrator—an administrator who is above the prejudices of communalism—one whose principles are guided by rectitude and efficiency—which inspire the confidence of the people. Public opinion must be so educated as to make it impossible for the administrators to behave in a manner which would create a scare among the people. Divan Mahomedbhai of Junagadh has failed to inspire this confidence, and he must go.

Drs. Bruening And Curtius In Rome

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Rome.—Drs. Bruening and Curtius are expected here on Friday morning on a visit to Mussolini.—Reuter.

The Gandhi Technique Of Revolution.

(Continued from Page 6).

long enough he will dislocate his arm" and what is more the East can 'act' upon this suggestion and by his philosophy.

THE BOYCOTT

Let us not forget the boycott of Hong Kong by the Chinese—for the boycott is China's weapon too. though she uses it in a slightly different manner than that favoured by Indians. However, as both peoples use it, the weapon makes for a paralysis of the whole system of control,—a paralysis against which (if it is strong enough) the opposition is absolutely powerless. This boycott of Hong Kong cost the British Government dol. 2,000,000 a day for fifteen months,—close to a million dollars! No wonder that Hong Kong is to-day a ruined city.

As India under Gandhi has used this weapon, it is a sort of amplified, boycott—having for its definite purpose to render superfluous the Government that is in power—as Gandhi puts it—by having nothing to do with it,—or as near to nothing as possible. Co-operation with the ruling group (said the great man in 1920) "helps to your own downfall; non-co-operation releases energies that will build you up the while it handicaps (more or less effectively) the ruling group arrayed against you."

TWO DECADES OF STRUGGLE

It is this non-co-operation that was the feature of the first decade of India's unique revolution, as calculated breaking of the law of the land was the outstanding item of the second decade. This was a refusal to use British-made cloth, to send students to Government universities and schools to go into the Law Courts; to use the profit-creating drugs and liquors; refusal to accept (or retain) "honours, titles, etc.," bestowed by the Government,—in short, refusal to help any longer to emasculate themselves—to hold back—to make of no account their own nation, while giving sustenance, prestige and power to a foreign nation.

THE FAMOUS MARCH

The already famous—and bound to be more famous—March to the Sea to make salt, which opened the second chapter of this revolutionary history, is fairly well-known to Americans,—even allowing for deliberate misinformation supplied by the same type of authorities that interfered with the dissemination of true and honest reports from unprejudiced sources—and the battle is still on, however much a truce creates the impression that the fight is ended.

MATERIAL VALUE AND SPIRITUAL ASPECT OF SPINNING.

To rule itself a country must be economically stable and self-sufficient,—hence. Gandhi's edict to spin, spin, spin. And there is a spiritual aspect to this as well is a material aspect which keeps in the country millions of rupees a year rather than sending them to another part of the world for the support of aliens, the while 30 odd thousand in India starve. For, when one spins one meditates on Swaraj, declares this leader of a unique revolution, who thinks of the day ahead when India shall be free and take its place among the nations as a self-respecting country—the India that in years past gave inspiration and knowledge as well as material things to the whole world! With the whirr of the wheel, Gandhi says: "comes spiritual courage." Such courage it was that enabled countless hundreds of men and women to endure (during those tragic months from April 1930 to the fall of the year) the most terrible situation with a fortitude that amazed the entire world, and earned for India a respect hitherto withheld, and a sympathy that without doubt helped to bring the ruling Government to its knees.

UNSEEN FORCE AT FIRST R.T.C.

The non-violent technique of Mahatma Gandhi was behind the Round Table of last year, farcial as it was in so many ways—but effective nonetheless in educating mankind to the efficacy and the beauty of non-violent resistance to evil; and this technique it is which has forced the coming Conference in London when it is expected that Gandhi practically alone will confer with the highest dignitaries of Great Britain. Gandhi will go, probably, in his loin cloth (symbol of the starving, ill-clad millions of India; barefooted. Why will he be alone? you ask. Because Gandhi is India. He is India's voice—(India so long inarticulate): he is India's soul—the soul which has enabled men, women and even children to maintain the most amazing, the most singular, the most misunderstood and misrepresented battle ever waged for the God-given right to self-determination,—for "Freedom to Rule themselves" without fear or favour of any other power. Let us not forget that Gandhi—unlike the delegates to the Round Table Conference was chosen by the "people" of India. All India is behind him: God—he asserts and firmly believes,—is behind him,—and.... well, surely all one can say is that the outcome is in God's hands. It is the Mahatma himself who has said: "God is, even though the world deny him: "truth" stands even though there be no public support." And it is with the dynamic of "truth" force. (it cannot be too often reiterated) that Gandhi is working and ever will work, for the bringing of India into the light of the new day.

GANDHI VIDYALAY AT VILE PARLE

Institution To Train Village Workers

(From Our Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, Aug. 1.

The executive body of B. S. D. C. C. has revined the Upnagar bulletin. The Bulletin is a weekly paper of four pages costing only a quarter of an anna per issue or one Rupee per year. It is published in two principal vernaculars of the District, namely, Gujarati and Marathi and is edited by Sjt. Ratilal N. Desai. As regards the policy, the bulletin, stands entirely for the Congress policy. It will be the advocate of the boycott of the poreign cloth and intoxicat. the frugs as also for the removal of untouchability in the district.

The Committee also started the Gandhi Vidyalaya from to-day which will formally be opened by Sardar Vallabhbhai. As Prof. Kausambiji could not come to address the students of the Vidyalaya, they were addressed by Sjt. Ramniklal Mody of Mahatmaji's Ashram. The Gandhi Vidyalaya proposes to train village workers and volunteers on the lines and model of similar class started by Gujarat Vidyapith. The curriculam includes the training in spinning, carding and organisation methods. On the academic side, it proposes to teach, Indian history and constitution—its past, present and future—Indian economics with special reference to village needs as also the principles of Mahatmaji's philosophy. Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt has been able to secure the services of Sjt. Ramniklal Mody, Sjt. Mashruwala, both of Satyagraha Ashrama. Sjt. Bhuralal Sharma and Dikhush Diwanji besides himself occassionaly Kaka Kalelkar, and Narhariparikh and others will also address the students. The course will be completed in four months. The Vidyalay begins its work with about 20 students.

SHOLAPUR TEXTILE STRIKE CONTINUES

Strikers Arrested For Intimidation

(From Our Correspondent).
SHOLAPUR, Aug. 1.

It is reported that threats are given to striker-workers to dispossess them of the rooms in their possession occupied on tenancy from the mill-managements, and coercion is brought in them to attend to the work.

Mr. Khajabhai, a prominent member of the Labour Textile Union vehemently condemned these threats and coercive measures in a workers' meeting yesterday evening and in explaining the reason why these measures are being practised, he told the workers not to allow their spirits and enthusiasm to be chilled down.

Mr. Khare also addressed the workers and remarked that in labour uplift lies not the freedom of India alone but of the whole world.

MORE ARRESTS.

It is understood that four striker operatives were arrested by the police for intimidation and placed before the City Magistrate Mr. Kale who is reported to have convicted them all.

Strike situation remains unchanged. There appears no improvement in attendance. Lorries are taken to and from the mills but whatever handful of persons are taken in are said to have never stepped into the mill gates.

AGRARIAN SITUATION IN ANDHRA DISTRICTS

MADRAS, July 31.

The Secretary, Andhra Provincial Ryots' Association, has addressed a letter to Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, on the agrarian situation prevailing in Kistna, and East and West Godaveri Districts, consequent on the Government's decision to enhance the land revenue assessment by three annas in the rupee and has requested them to move the Central Government and the Viceroy to intervene in the matter.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, it is understood, has advised the ryots to organise themselves for any emergency and at the same time agitate by constitutional methods for the withdrawal of Government orders. Mr. Patel hopes to visit the districts in October, to study the situation for himself and adopt such a course as may be necessary then.—A.P.

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST

THE NATIONAL UNION INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Both Sexes eligible, No Medical Examination, Low Premiums, Guaranteed Claims, Investment in Government Securities etc., etc.

WANTED: Capable, energetic, experienced and influential AGENTS throughout BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Liberal salary and/or Commission to really deserving persons. Special terms for guaranteed business. Apply stating previous experience, age, status, etc. to the SECRETARY.

CONGRESS MEN STAND FOR NON-VIOLENCE

Calcutta Corporation Condemns Murders

(From Out Correspondent).
CALCUTTA, July 31.

There was a long and important discussion in the Council meeting of the Calcutta Corporation yesterday when Councillor J. B. Ross moved a resolution strongly condemning the murder of Mr. R. R. Garlick. The resolution was passed unanimously and all the members associated themselves with its spirit.

In the course of the discussion which followed the motion, however, members belonging to the Congress Group strongly condemned the attempts that were being made in certain quarters—evidently among the Europeans of the city and some of their Indian henchmen, who participated in the previous day's meeting held at the Dalhousie Institute—to make political capital out Mr. Garlick's unfortunate and regrettable assassination in order to lower the Corporation in the estimation of the public. They said that the Congress was pledged to non-violence and was doing all it could, to keep up a peaceful atmosphere, in the country, in spite of the provocative attitude of its opponents.

"SANITY AND LAW?"

Mr. Ross in course of his speech said to the Congressmen: "Give full expression to your political views in a constitutional and law-abiding manner. But, I appeal to you to range yourselves without hesitation on the side of sanity, law and order. Range yourselves on the task of suppressing anarchical and revolutionary crimes to the credit of this House and to the lasting benefit of the community, irrespective of race, creed, caste or politics."

CAUSES OF OUTRAGES.

Mr. Sachindra Nath Mukerjee observed that the principal causes of the revolutionary outrages were the system of education introduced by the British in this country and the problem of unemployment which had embittered the minds of a class of young men.

Mr. Anandji Haridas referred to "the finest men of the country, young and old, locked up without any charge and without any trial, being assaulted and sometimes even being killed."

Mr. Santosh K. Basu, ex-Deputy Mayor, recalled an incident when at a meeting of the European Association some time ago, a reference was made to the Congress volunteers and workers and a voice cried out that "they should be hung up on the nearest lamp-posts." The Congress had succeeded, proceeded Mr. Basu, in maintaining an atmosphere of non-violence. But for the overwhelming and overpowering personality of Mahatma Gandhi the history of India would have been different, he said, while showing that the Congress whose creed was non-violence was not very much in favour of the revolutionaries, the speaker stated that he had seen secret documents, put forward as emanating from revolutionaries, which denounced the methods of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. J.M. Sen Gupta and Mr. Subhas Bose.

MAYOR'S DISAPPROVAL.

The Mayor, Dr. B.C. Roy, in winding up the discussion, declared, "I thoroughly disapprove of violence as a political weapon. Non-violence is to me an article of faith. I have always condemned the use of violent methods and I call upon you today to condemn them. We are out to win Swaraj through non-violence."

POONA MUSLIMS AND KASHMIR

POONA, Aug. 3.

A public meeting of the Poona Muslims under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Jan Mahomad was held on Saturday night when a resolution expressing deep sympathy with Kashmir Muslims and requesting the Viceroy to take speedy and effective measures for the protection and safety of Muslims in Kashmir was passed.—A.P.

PARKER
"Pressureless" Touch"
eliminates writing fatigue. The point glides over the paper so smoothly and effortlessly that writing becomes a pleasure.
Investigate Parker's exclusive improvements... your dealer will gladly demonstrate... and try for yourself Parker's famous feature "Pressureless Touch."
Distributors
Dodge & Seymour, Ltd.
Bombay.
12 Waterloo Street, Calcutta
MADE IN U. S. A.
Parker
Duofold

STOP PROSELYTISATION!

Sind Muslim Nationalists Great Lead

SUPPORT TO CONGRESS FORMULA

KARACHI, July 29.

On 26th July, 1931, at 11 a.m. the meeting of the Managing Committee of Sind Muslim Nationalist Party under the presidentship of Mr. Abdul Jabar was held at the Kothi of Hafiz Sharif Hussain, in Karachi. The following resolutions were passed:

The question of Sind Provincial Conference was postponed to the next meeting and it was resolved that in the meantime the propagation of the aims and objects of Sind Muslim Nationalist Party be carried on vigorously.

SUPPORT TO CONGRESS.

That this meeting of the Sind Muslim Nationalist Party supports the decision of the Congress Working Committee re: Formula enunciated by the Committee and this meeting considers that the formula will cement unity among the different communities of India.

As some of the resolutions and articles of the Muslim Nationalist Party held at Lucknow and Faridpur and Formula of Jamiat-Ul-Ulma Hind have not been considered by the Congress Working Committee and as it has kept the door open for further discussion, this meeting of Sind Muslim Nationalist Party suggests that the Congress Working Committee should keep in sight the resolutions passed by the Conference of Muslim Nationalist Party at Lucknow and Faridpur and Formula of Jamiat-ul-Ulma Hind in order to achieve the object (1) of cementing the unity of the different parties of India (2) Freedom and prosperity of India. And that it should proclaim clearly disclosing the personal laws of all different religions and fixing the proper number of seats in the Central Government so that all chances of communal disputes be stopped for ever.

SATYAGRAHA AT PURI TEMPLE

BEHRAMPUR, July 30.

It has been resolved by the Patitapavan Mission in a meeting held under the Presidentship of G. Jayamangal Rath, Editor of Sankar, that a Satyagraha for the right of Temple Entry of the so-called untouchables at the Puri Jagannath Temple will be organised during the Congress week.

Mr. Saketi Guruvulu has been authorised to make all the necessary arrangements. He will write a letter to the Rajasaheb of Puri and will consult Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders on the question.

Mr. A. K. A. Elchee writes that he has nothing to do with the Anjuman-i-Islahul-Hind.

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready. Semi-transparent. Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily
The Best in the Papers
Zig-Zag
GIVES A FRESH SMOKE AND SPELLS ECONOMY

"AROODAM"

Write the exact time and date of birth or the letter writing time and age. Correct answers for five questions about futurity Re. 1 for each extra question, As. 4. V. P. charges extra. THE GANDHI JOTHISHAR, HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE, Tiruttani (Madras Presidency.)

Free Free Free

THE CONDEMNED HUSBAND. (A Priceless Book).

It contains the secrets of Sexual Science for the benefit of young and old. The book will be sent Post Free to persons above the age of 18 years, together with a sample of PARIS PILLS, the greatest Tonic and Retentive. State age and enclose Annas 2 in stamps. V. P. P. not sent.

C. OMAR & CO.

(India Office) No. 5 LAHORE.

SHAHEE SUDHA

By its use even a decayed old-man becomes vigorous like a youth and all sex diseases completely cured Price Rs. 2/4, R. KAVYATIRTHA KAVIRAJ, Parbatipur, E. B. Rly.

COTTON.

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF.

COTTON BUSINESS:

We transact Cotton Business on behalf of our clients through the B. I. C. ASSN. LTD. & THE MAHAJAN ASSN. Our clients remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL MARKETS:

The New York and Liverpool Cotton markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all around the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make large profits. This BUREAU remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening, midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

TELEGRAMS & TELEPHONE CALLS:

Quotations of Liverpool and New York Futures together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST.

Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Further Particulars from:

COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU,

911, Esmail Building, 1st Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Tele. "VANUSET." Phone No. 24241.

1,00,000

CLIENTS HAVE HAD our wonderful foretelling, Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., M.L., Trivandrum, writes:—"The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1; 5 years Rs. 2-8. State birth, particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City, B. N. Railway.

WORKERS' FOURTEEN POINTS.

—:o:—

Origin Of Sholapur Strike.

The following statement issued by the Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union (Sholapur Branch, Sholapur) on the General Strike situation at Sholapur.

This Union is the Branch of the Bombay Textile Labour Union Registered under the Trade Unions Act. This was established in the year 1928, when the Sholapur Mill workers went on strike. It will be needless to narrate the whole history of the Union since that time. On an assumption that the Branch is not a Bona-fide Union the Mill owners in Sholapur in the year 1928 filed a civil suit against the officials of the Union to recover the damages which they are alleged to have sustained in the last strike. The suit was dismissed with costs by the First Class Court in the year 1931. It has been admitted by all, that this Branch is the Bona-fide Union of the workers and is a registered one.

COMPLAINTS OF WAGE CUT.

For the last four months complaints of wage cuts and ill-treatment came to the Union. Some two months ago weavers in Raja Narasingirji Mills, complained that reductions had been made in their wages. At the time only the Complaints in weaving department were recorded by the Union. After a few days weavers in the old mills complained that their wages have been systematically reduced by introducing new varieties in cloth. By the middle of June complaints of heavy fines and ill treatment at the hands of the heads of he department in Vishnoo, Laxmi and Narasinggirji Mills came to the Union. First of all, we formulated the grievances of the Sholapur Mill workers and sent them to the proper authorities. It was apperant that authorities were unwilling to negotiate with the Union, as they put up a notice, after they received the demands of the workers through registered post that they will consider the grievances of the workers if the workers themselves presented those grievances to the Manager. The significance of this move was too apparent to be criticised. However the Union Officials, 90 per cent of whom are actual workers decided to go in a body and inform the Manager that they have formed the Union and as such their demands must be considered. The workers did likewise, but the Management refused to consider the demands that were sent to the Management by the Registered post. But after all the grievances of the Sholapur Mill workers were discusesd between the rank and file and the Management and the workers of the Mill concerned conceded some of the them of minor importance and promised to stop the Double Khada system in the Mill. As regards the others, namely (1) Grant of Bonus (2) Increase in Jawari concession (3) Recognition of the Union (4) Paying of unclaimed wages, the authorities informed the workers that they will communicate the decision after consulting the other Mill authorities.

In the meanwhile ,the grievances of the workers in other mills were recorded by the Union and were sent to the respective managements through registered post as well as by ordinary post. As expected The Vishnoo, Laxmi and Narasinggirji mill authorities refused to receive the letters that were sent to them. All the Mill Managements were informed that unless a satisfactory reply was received by the Union before the 23rd of July, the Union will be advised to take any course they will think fit without giving any further notice to the Mill authorities. We waited till the appointed date; But as no reply was received by the Union till that time the Union had to take only one course open to them, and they in a mamoth meeting of some 15,000 workers at the mid of night on the 23rd of July 1931 declared a general strike.

WORKERS' GRIEVANCES.

We formulated in all 14 demands. In general, they apply to all the operatives in all the Mills. Wages of women workers are very low. Treatment at the hands of the superior in a department is far from satisfactory. System of finding is not regularised. Jobbers Head Jobbers, Mukadam and other superiors in the department create much discontent among the rank and file. Double Khada, that is deducting two days wages for one day's absence or suspending the workman for two or three days is the practice. Unclaimed wages are forfeited. Bribary is common. These and many others are the grievances of the workers in Sholapur Mills. Every body who has a little experience of Trade Union activisties, knows well how the employers harass those workmen who seek the aid at times of the Union, and how they are victimised. The recognition of the Union is the fundamental demand of the Sholapur Mill operatives and it is for the recognition of this right that this general strike has been declared. We intimated the grievancees of the workers to the Mill authorities. We gave them sufficient time to discuss them with the Union, every possible remedy was tried to avert calamity of a strike. But no heed was paid to the genuine grievances of the mill workers and the strike was precipitated by the attitude of the Mill owners in Sholapur. Moreover we asked all the Mill Managements in Sholapur at least to inform us the reasons which actuate them not to recognise this registered Union of ours. To those letters even no reply was sent by the Mill authorities, except one namely the Agents of the Jam Mill.

STRIKE SITUATION.

We have received atremendous response from the workers and nearly 80 per cent operatives are on a general strike. The Mill owners are trying their level best to break the strike. But se far they have attained no success. The Police authorities seem to be behaving properly and impartially. But at times lathis are being freely used by the Police and at the time of writing this statement two or three workmen are reported to have received injuries at the hands of sergeants and police. Mill owners have engaged motor lorries to convey workmen to the Mills. The Criminal settlement Tribes are being forced to work. Every workman in Sholapur is infused with the spirit of ending the wretched conditions, under which they have been forced to work so far, and from the extraordinary response that we have got from the mill workers, we are sure that the workers will be successful in this fight. This is a fight for a principle namely, to get the workers organization recognized by the employers.

MR. CHUZNAVI'S OUTBURST

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with indignation the speech of Mr. H.A. Ghuznavi made at a meeting of the Calcutta citizens at the Dalhousie Institute on Wednesday last. He has had the colossal impudence to call Mahatma Gandhi "an arch-instigator and an architect of the policy of lawlessness' and in effect accuse him of being the primary cause of the cowardly murders of Government officers which have, unfortunately, become frequent in these days. Mr. Ghuznavi is one of those arch-communalists to whom the growing influence and prestige of Mahatma Gandhi is intolerable and who, in collusion with a certain die-hard section of Anglo-Indians, loose no opportunity in maligning the Mahatma and the Congress on all possible occasions. Whatever may be the mistakes of the Mahatma it is only a diseased mentality that can hold his activities responsible for such heinous crimes as have been recently committed. All right minded persons whether Indians or Europeans frankly admit that Mahatma Gandhi with all his faults has all along been a most powerful influence for peace and goodwill and a more deadly ememy of terrorism and bloodshed it is difficult to find. The vast majority of Indians are temparamentally averse to every act of murder, rapine or bloodshed. The terrorist movement, like Bolshevism and Communism and other "isms" is a poisonous weed which certainly is not of indigenous growth but has been imported into this unfortunate land from the West. I am one of those who firmly believe that terrorist movement as such has not yet taken a firm root in India but it may happen that if the wishes of the people are deliberately and obstinately flouted by their rulers any longer this movement notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts on the part of Mahatma Gandhi backed up by the whole power of the Congress may gather force in time. What has Mr. Ghuznavi done upto now to stem the tide of rowdyism and violence? Merely silly and irresponsible vituperations against a person of international reputation and saintly character, who has devoted the whole of his life unsparingly for the amelioration of the land of his birth, is not at all likely to improve the situation. The life of Mahatma Gandhi is an open book and Mr. Ghuznaai and his friends must know that he has long passed the stage when their abuses can harm him in any way. There is hardly any sense in barking at the moon.—Yours, etc.

S. A. SABNIS.

"IF INDIA PROSPERS ENGLAND PROSPERS"

Temperance Work For India

Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai writes from Gooty:—

The July "Abkari," is the quarterly organ of the Temperance Association, London, is very interesting. It publishes a synopsis of the 43rd Annual Report as well as the proceedings of the Annual Meeting held on the 13th May. All will shade in the regret that the genial Lord Clywd was not able to preside an account of his illness. Dr. Harold Mann presided. Our old friend Mr. Frederick Grubb read the report.

The Chairman "congratulated the association upon having had such an efficient Secretary as Mr. Frederick Grubb who has been presented at the annual meeting for 40 years without a break." The speakers at the annual meeting were Mr. Ernest Winterton M.P., Mr. C.F. Andrews, Mr. A. Yusuf Ali, and our good old friend Mr. H.S.L. Polak. People interested in temperance and prohibition will enjoy and profit by reading the speeches, especially the very lively one of Mr. Ernest Winterton, which he concludes with the following words: "I should be glad to see the prohibition of liquor in India because India is so poor. Our troubles in India, as elsewhere, are due to the low-purchasing power and the low-standard of life, of millions of people. And, we in this country are poor because Indians are poor, too poor to buy the goods that we produce

NEW MARKETS FOR LANCASHIRE.

It was mentioned by the Chairman that Mr. W.S. Caine was the founder of this organisation When a boy, I heard him tell a story of a cotton crisis in Lancashire, similar to the one that she is passing through. He was standing in the main street, discussing with one of the cotton magnates the distressful conditions of the Lancashire mills, and the magnate said, 'What we want Mr. Caine is now markets for our cotton.' Just then a raggard urchin passed. Mr. Caine put out his hand and caught the little fellow and sure enough, the lad had no shirt. (He said, 'You want new markets? What about this boy here, without a shirt?'

While we are not putting our agitation, I hope, on any selfish ground, let us remember that economically as well as politically, we are members of one another, and that as India prospers, we prosper here, and that as her standard of life is raised, our is raised here and that we have a duty to perform to see that the Indian people are allowed full expression. as the proposed constitution will give, for working out their own salvation. (Cheers).

VISION AND FAITH.

There is a paragraph in this report which anticipates your early demise. There is not a word said that you regret that you are going to die. It is the first time that I have failed to find out an obituary notice when an announcement of that character has been made. There is not even a suggestion, 'No flowers by request.' You are proposing to carry on your activities. "With great faith that you are concluding apparently, that the Round Table Conference is going to succeed, that this new constitution is going to be settled, that India will solve the problem for itself."

NO FLOWERS.

"The man who wrote that report has great vision and great faith, but there are many barriers to pass before that consummation is reached. But it will give India, when reached, the freedom to free itself from the curse of Indians, the curse of Britain, and when that consummation is reached, if there be flowers, there will be in the mind and memory of those who still carry on the movement the labours of the pioneers who first established this organisation and they will lay garlands of affection upon the graves of those who put up their hand to so great and goodly a task as to secure for India the prohibition of the liquor trade." (Applause).

WHAT CAINE DID?

The origin and growth of the Anglo-Indian Temprance Association is given. It was founded in the year 1888. Dr. Mann said that it was "largely the result of a Conference in Bombay at which Mr. Caine was present. Any one concerned with the Temperance movement looks upon Caine as one to whom we owe more than we can tell. At a time when this subject was unpopular on this side, and particularly unpopular among the Europeans in India, he stood out boldly and determined what he could do should be done to bring out the abolition of the liquor traffic."

Mr. Caine was the first President and he was succeeded by his son-in-law, Lord Clywd, who championed our cause in Parliament as Sir Charles Roberts, Mr. Frederick Grubb has been its Secretary all along. In the Report reference was made to various committees working in this country and to the proceedings of the Madras Council, the speeches of Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar in the Legislative Council, to the devoted services of Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao and to the noble land self-sacrificing spirit of Mr. C. Rajagopala Chariar of Salem.

GANDHI AS DICTATOR.

The same number publishes an extract from "Young India" where Mahatma Gandhi says: "If I were appointed a dictator for one hour for India, the first thing that I should do would be to close without compensation all the liquor shops and destroy all toddy palms such as I know from Gujerat, and compel factory owners to produce human conditions for their workmen and open refreshment and recreation rooms where the workmen would get innocent drinks and innocent amusements. I should close the factories if owners pleaded want of funds."

ANARCHICAL CRIME

Calcutta Mahomedans' Condemn Outrages ...

CALCUTTA, July 30. (BY MAIL.)

The Central National Muhammadan Association expresses its deep sense of sorrow and indignation at the cruel murder of Mr. Garlick, the District and Sessions Judge, Alipore, in Broad daylight, for the only fault of doing his duty courageously and honestly, and tenders to his widow and children its heartfelt sympathy and condolences.

The Central National Muhammadan Association condemns the dastardly attempt to murder of Sir Ernest Hotson, the officiating Governor of Bombay, when he was an honoured guest at the Ferguson College, Poona, violating all elementary canons and traditions of hospitality, and congratulates him on his providential escape.

The Central National Muhammadan Association reiterates its views that these acts of calculated brutality, will certainly fail in their purpose, inasmuch as they will not deter public servants from discharging their duties fearlessly and honestly, but on the contrary, will set-back, by decades, the pace of political advancement of the country, by losing the sympathy of the erstwhile supporters of Indias' political progress in England and elsewhere.

The Central National Muhammadan Association condemns the Government for having allowed the spirit of lawlessness and extollation of murderers to grow unchecked and unchallenged, and believes that more than the hysteric youths, the public bodies, the press and others, who have sung paens of praise and made heroes of such assassins, are primarily responsible for these acts, and urges upon the Government the immediate necessity of taking strong action against all such.—A.P.

Ratnagiri Meeting Condemns Poona Outrage

(BY MAIL.)

RATNAGIRI, JULY. 30.

Under the auspices of the Military Pensioners' Association, Ratnagiri District, a largely attended meeting was held on the 27th under the presidency of Major Subhedar Ratanrao Salvi of Phansop. After speeches by the President and others present, unanimous resolutions were passed condemning emphatically the dastardly attempt on the life of Sir Ernest Hotson, the Governor of Bombay, and congratulating His Excellency on his wonderful display of personal courage and presence of mind in overpowering his assailant. It was also resolved that the copies of the resolutions be forwarded to His Excellency.

ANOTHER CONDEMNATION.

(By mail).—A special meeting of the District Local Board, Ratnagiri was held yesterday under the Presidentship of Mr. B. R. Nanal, when, before starting with the agenda, the following resolution was unanimously recorded: —"This Board emphatically condemns the dastardly attempt on the life of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and congratulates His Excellency on his escape from injury. The President was authorised to send a copy of the resolution to His Excellency."—A. P.

KARACHI, August 2.

The American aviators Mr. and Mrs. Day left for Jodhpur this morning after a week's stay here. —A.P.

Dad . . .

When Dad comes home from the Office worn-out, irritable, – sick to death of" Dear Sirs" and "so much per cent" — with a head that aches and a brain like lead – how good he finds a couple of

CAFIASPIRIN

tablets! In a few moments the ache and the brain-tiredness have gone, his nerves are soothed, and the familiar smile lights up Dad's face again. And Mother too, the girls, the whole household, find in CAFIASPIRIN a friend that frees them from aches and pains, and restores them to cheerful well-being.

BAYER

NATIONAL

Insurance Company Limited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE BLDG.,
Head Office.—7, Council House St., CALCUTTA.
(THE LEADING COMPANY MANAGED BY INDIANS).
Estd. 1906.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT 1930.

New Business completed in 1930	Rs.	1,13,55,069
Increase of Life Assurance Fund in 1930	,,	11,51,813
Premium Income	,,	30,83,936
Interest income earned in 1930	,,	7,47,606
Total Assets Exceed	,,	1,60,00,000
Total Life Assurance in force 1930	,,	6,55,70,916

Low rates of premium. Liberal policy conditions.
All forms of Life Assurance business transacted.
IT WILL PAY YOU TO APPLY FOR AGENCY TERMS

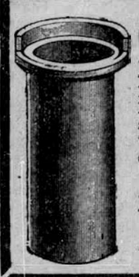
Branch Office:— Alice Bldg., HORNBY RD. Fort, Bombay. } R. G. DAS & CO., Managers.

National Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.

NATIONAL INSURANCE BLDG.,
Head Office:—7, Council House St., CALCUTTA.

FIRE, MOTOR CAR, MOTOR CYCLE | INSURANCES.

Particulars of any of the above will be sent on application.
R. G. DAS & CO., Managers.



SUPPORT SWADESHI INDUSTRY
USE
PERFECT POTTERY MATERIALS
Manufacturers of BEST QUALITY of Fire Bricks, Fireclay, Seating Blocks, Glazed Stoneware Drainage PIPES and Fittings, Roofing and Flooring Tiles, Sanitary Wares, Household Pots and every description of Fireclay Goods.
THE MANAGING AGENTS:
Perfect Pottery Company, Limited.
JUBBULPORE, (C. P.)
Telegrams:—"Stoneware."

"INDIAN STATES AND ZAMINDARIES"

The only journal published in the interests of the Indian States, Zamindaries, Chiefs, etc. Special features of the journal are: Authoritative articles on State and Zamindari problems, photos and sketches of Indian Princes, Zamindars, etc., Reviews of administration reports etc.
Annual Subscription Rs. 12/- post free.
BEST MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
Apply to:—The Manager, "Indian States and Zamindaries", Hyderabad-Dn. (B.C.)

WONDERFUL ASTROLOGY

Just send us five questions of any nature. Accurate answers to those questions will be sent to you by V. P. for Rs. 1-4 only. A trial will convince you of our Ruhani powers.

Mr. F. J. PRESSWELL from Asansol writes:—

I am in receipt of your answers and am satisfied.

Manager, RUHANI TALISMAT OFFICE, Post Box No. 56, LAHORE.

ON KHADDAR

BY

DR. B. PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA.

In this handy booklet Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya traces the causes that led to the destruction of many ancient crafts and industries of this country. The author illustrates by facts and figures the great advance the country has made by the step Mahatma Gandhi took by "exalting the question of Khaddar on to the pedestal of a patriotic plank in the Congress platform and the platform of Swaraj" and the measures adopted for an effective boycott of foreign cloth.

Price As. Eight.

To Subscribers of Indian Review, As. 6.

NATESAN'S OTHER NEW BOOKS.

THE HEART OF HINDUSTAN. By Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan Contents: Essays on The Heart of Hinduism, The Hindu Dharma, Islam and Indian Thought, Hindu Thought and Christian Doctrine, Buddhism and Indian Philosophy. With a sketch of his Life and Works). Re. 1. To Subs. "I. R." As. 12.

MAHATMA GANDHI: THE MAN AND HIS MISSION. An enlarged and up-to-date Edition of his life and teachings. With appreciations from the Rt. Hon. Sastri, Tagore, Romain Rolland, Rev. Holmes, etc. Price Re. 1. To Subs. of "I. R." As. 12.

AN INDIAN PATRIOT IN S. AFRICA: M. K. GANDHI. By Rev. J. Doke. With an introduction by Lord Ampthill. "An invaluable account of Mahatma Gandhi's early days in South Africa." Re. 1. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review". As. 12.

HIND SWARAJ OR INDIAN HOME RULE. By Mahatma Gandhi. Third and New Edition. "In my opinion," says the Mahatma. "It is a book which can be put into the hands of a child. It teaches the gospel of love in the place of that of hate. It replaces violence with self-sacrifice. It puts soul force against brute force." As 8. To Subs. of the "I. R." As. 6.

BHAGAVAD GITA. With text in Devanagari and translation by Dr. Annie Besant in English. Pocket Edn. Annas Four. (Please note the price is not As. 2.)

TALES FROM THE SANSKRIT DRAMATISTS. These are ten tales written on the lines of Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare". Contents: Vision of Vasavadatta, Avimaraka, Sakuntala, Malavikagnimitra, Vikramorvasiya, Mrichhakatika or Clay Cart, Malati-Madhava, Nagananda, Ratnavali and Mudrarakshasa. Rs. 2. To Subs. of the "I. R." Rs. 1-8.

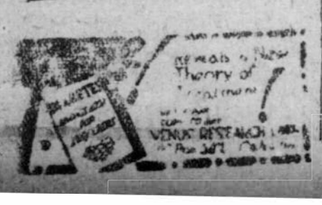
FAMOUS PARSEES. This book contains the sketches of Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, Framji Cowasji Banaji, Naoroji Ferdoonji, Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw Petit, S. B. Bengalee, Dadabhai Naoroji, K. R. Cama, J. N. Tata, Sir D. E. Wacha, Sir P. M. Mehta, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, B. M. Malabari, and Sir J. J. Modi. Cloth Bound and Indexed. Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "Indian Review." Rs. 2-8.

MISS MAYO'S MOTHER INDIA: A REJOINDER. By K. Natarajan. With an introduction by the Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan, 5th Edn. As. 12. To Subscribers of "Indian Review." As. 10.

SAKUNTALA. By Kamala Satthianadhan. This book can be read with profit by students and others who cannot study the original in Sanskrit. As. 6.

Books are given of concession rates only to subscribers of the "I. R." Any one who wishes to buy books of concession rates must remit Rs. Five (12sh. Foreign) one year's subscription to the Review, in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., Publishers, Madras.



THE INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD.

—:o:—

Report For 1930-1931.

(BY MAIL).

SIMLA, July 28.

The Report of the Inter-University Board, India, for 1930-31 is published. At the outset it gives the disconcerting news that the authorities of the Rangoon University decided during the year to resign the membership of the Inter-University Board on the ground that "it is so situated that it cannot take any effective part in the activities of the Board." Efforts were made to get the University to reconsider its decision but they were not successful. The desire for separation has no doubt been strengthened, to some extent, by the proposed separation of Burma from India. Circulars, communications and publications of the Board are, however, being sent to the Rangoon University in spite of its resignation of membership.

Action has been taken on all matters which formed the subject of resoluutions at the last Conference. Replies have been received from Universities regarding the recommendation that a modern European language other than English should be a subject of compulsory study for Honours students in science. Universities have been addressed on statistics regarding the problem of unmployment among the graduates of Indian Universities and replies received till now are reproduced. Attention must be invited to the fact that many Universities have considered it difficult to collect the statistics asked for. Representations have been addressed to the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, London, and the Institute of Chartered Accountants, London, regarding the recognition of the degrees of the newer Universities in India. Information has also been collected with regard to the methods now employed in the Universities of India for medical inspection. Regarding the ratio between the number of students and teachers, the necessary statistics have been collected from the Universities. In accordance with resolution of the last meeting of the Board, the Government of India were requested to publish a catalogue of Scientific Research available in India, but the Board was informed that they were unable to do so, in the present financial circumstances, and they would be prepared to re-examine the matter when financial conditions permitted.

Provincial Governments have been addressed regarding access to official records by *bonafide* students of historical research, on lines similar to those sanctioned by the Government of India regarding Imperial Records. The replies received have been favourable.

The Secretary of the Inter-University Athletic Board, has also been informed of the recommendations of the Inter-University Board regarding the holding of sectional tournaments in the country in accordance with the resolution on the subject passed last year. He has, however, reported that owing to the disturbed political conditions in the country, it has not been possible to hold any Inter-University tournaments this year.

CENTRAL RESEARCH BOARD.

The Government of India have been in consultation with the Board regarding the formation of a Central Advisory Board of Scientific Research for the country, as suggested by the first Conference of Indian Universities held in Simla in 1924 and reaffirmed at the second Conference of Indian Universities held at Delhi in 1929. The Secretary was invited to discuss the matter with the Secretary to the Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India, who has made further enquiries regarding the subject. A circular has been sent round to the Universities in India regarding research work in science during the last five years and it is also proposed to forward a detailed scheme to the Government of India to enable them to give due consideration to the resolution.

Communications were sent to the Government of India regarding the expansion of the University Training Corps at various centres and the formation of new units where they do not exist and the Secretary also interviewed the authorities of the Army Department at Simla regarding the subject. The action taken by the Government of India during the year 1930-31 regarding the matter was reported as follows:—

(I) Formation of the 13th Andhra Battalion (University Training Corps) consisting of two companies.

(II) Expansion of the 3rd (United Provinces) Battalion. University Training Corps by two platoons. It is not decided as yet where these additional platoons will be located.

RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURE.

The Indian Inter-University Board has also been of some service to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in India during the year. At the request of the Council it has collected information regarding facilities for research in Agriculture and kindred scientific subjects at Indian Universities to enable the Council to issue a special publication on the subject. Information was also collected for the Council regarding experiments in the manufacture of leather polish and cream at Indian Universities. Intimation was also given to the Universities regarding the meetings of the Council to enable research workers at various Universities to apply for grants needed for the purpose. In connection with the last item, information was also sent to the Universities regarding grants made till now by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to research workers at University centres.

At the request of the Secretary to the Council, the Universities were also asked to keep the former informed regarding the addresses of Professors, Readers and Lecturers who proposed to go on leave to Europe, with a view to their being considered for appointment as representatives at Imperial or International Conferences on Agriculture or veterinary subjects.

Dr. Leslie Coleman, one of the representatives of Agricultural Research, having resigned his seat, arrangements were made for the election of a substitute, but they were cancelled as he withdrew his resignation in the meantime.

The Inter-University Board made arrangements, during the year, for the election of two representatives to the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association in accordance with the procedure laid down at the last meeting. Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, M.D., M.R.C.P., Dean, Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Bombay, and Rao Bahadur Dr. A. Lashmanaswami Mudaliar, B.A., M.D., Medical College, Madras, having got the largest number of votes, were declared duly elected.

COMPETITIVE EXAMS.

The inter-University Board has also been utilised, as usual, by the Public Services Commission for communications and circulars containing information regarding various Competitive Examinations held by that body. It is hoped that the Commission will publish at an early date a hand book of the various competitive examinations in the country, in view of the demands made for it from time to time.

The Board also communicated to the Universities an important circular from the High Commissioner for India in London, regarding the recruitment to their staffs by Indian Universities of candidates in the United Kingdom. The office of the High Commissioner for India has kindly placed itself at the disposal of the Universities in India to help any such recruitment. A detailed procedure has also been laid down for the purpose.—A. P.

Truth About Morvi Satyagraha

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, July 31.

The success of the physical culture institute at Chorwad in Kathiawar has attracted the attention of the workers. The Kathiawar Sewak Samiti of Amreli has already decided to propagate physical culture in Kathiawar.

A volunteer of Amreli has written an open letter to Mahatma Gandhi regarding Morri Satyagraha. It is learnt that the statement in Navjivan about the Satyagraha has created much criticisms and a brief is being made ready to put before Mahamaji the real facts of the Satyagraha. As Sjt. Fulchandbhai has not issued a statement the public is not able to know the real decision. It is rumoured that constructive work will be allowed by the State but unless and until a clear statement is issued the public cannot know the terms of the Compromise. It is time for everybody to be made clearly known of the whole case.

Some efforts were made to create Hisdu-Muslim tension in Jetpur but due to the wise action of the leaders of both communities the mischief mongers' efforts have been fruitless.

The Kathiawar Women Conference is going to meet in Diwali time at a place like Amreli. This will enable all different women's organisations to unite under one central council for united action.

Rain is required in many places of Kathiawar. At some places like Rajkot, Morri and others it has rained well. It is necessary in Jhalawar side. The cross rainbow round the sun which was seem some times ago forecasts heavy rain or some calamity in near future.

Life In India

A REVIEW OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

By LORD MESTON

In "India in 1929-30" we have the latest of a series of valuable, and in parts brilliant, reviews of what an ancient statute called the "moral and material progress" of India. So insistently has the India Office been adjured to practise propaganda that on this occasion it has yielded, issuing with the volume a delicate little puff, where it is described as "a fitting and fascinating complement" to the Simon Commission's Report. This, perhaps, rates the work a little high; but it assuredly is a readable and dispassionate narrative of how the wheels of the Indian Government went round during the twelve months ending with March, 1930. Of necessity it is already somewhat out of date in the matter of political excitements; but it continues the task of building up excellent historical material for the future.

Of necessity, also, it partakes of the character of an aerial photograph; the landscape is spread out before us in all its broad outlines, but we see little of the people's lives and we hear nothing of their voices. There is no chapter, for example, on Indian literature or art or the movements of sober Indian thought. The latter, it is true, may not be easy to estimate for any single year in a relatively static society; but some record of them might be essayed at intervals, for it would throw useful light on what many observers believe to be the inevitable clash between Eastern and Western civilisation.

THE POLITICAL MEDLEY

With those limitations, however, the book is full of good stuff. Not unnaturally it devotes considerable space to the Nationalist movement, which it brings up to the point where the congress took the plunge and declared their creed to be complete independence for India, and their programme to be civil disobedience or, in plain language, lawlessness. The story leaves one more amazed than ever that Mr Gandhi was allowed to start his "salt-march" to the sea, which convinced India that the law might thenceforward be defied with impunity, and established pale hooliganism as a licensed trade.

At the other end of the scale we get the story, without a word of comment (and no comment is needed), of how the President of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Patel, used his power as Speaker to prevent the Government from bringing in the Public Safety Bill, to deal with murderous conspiracies. This was within a few days after live bombs had been thrown from the gallery of the House, and when at public meetings throughout the country volunteers were being called for to undertake other outrages of the same nature. Little wonder that, as the writer evenly remarks, "a large and growing section of the public is ceasing to regard assassination for political objects with horror."

Political outrages, however, are carefully discriminated from political ambitions; and a thoughtful resume is given (pages 54-63) of the case for and against a national army. The almost comic condition of several units of the new Territorial Force is just touched upon, the obstacles to the rapid training of Indian officers are gently handled, and the judicial conclusion is reached;—

Were the course of Indian history during the next few decades to be such as to produce the collapse of the existing administration, or even were drastic measures for Indianising the army to be undertaken out of impatience or ignorance, a situation might well arise in which discipline could no longer operate, and the unmilitary inhabitants of the country would find their lives and property at the mercy of armed but disorderly warriors who acknowledge no natural or political kinship with them.

DAILY ROUND OF LIFE

While politicians raged and anarchy multiplied, the mills of the Government kept on grinding out their daily task, not so cheerfully, perhaps, or so wholeheartedly as of yore, but nevertheless steadily and well; and nothing in the book is more striking than the momentum of a once strong and detached Government, even when it is hampered by new unfriendly forces. Very notable, for example, are the improvements which, in the face of difficulties wholly unknown in this country, have been secured in the circumstances of industrial workers, both in factories and in mines. A regular 60-hours week has been introduced; children may not now be employed in factories before the age of 12, or of 13 in mines; and night work has been prohibited for women and children.

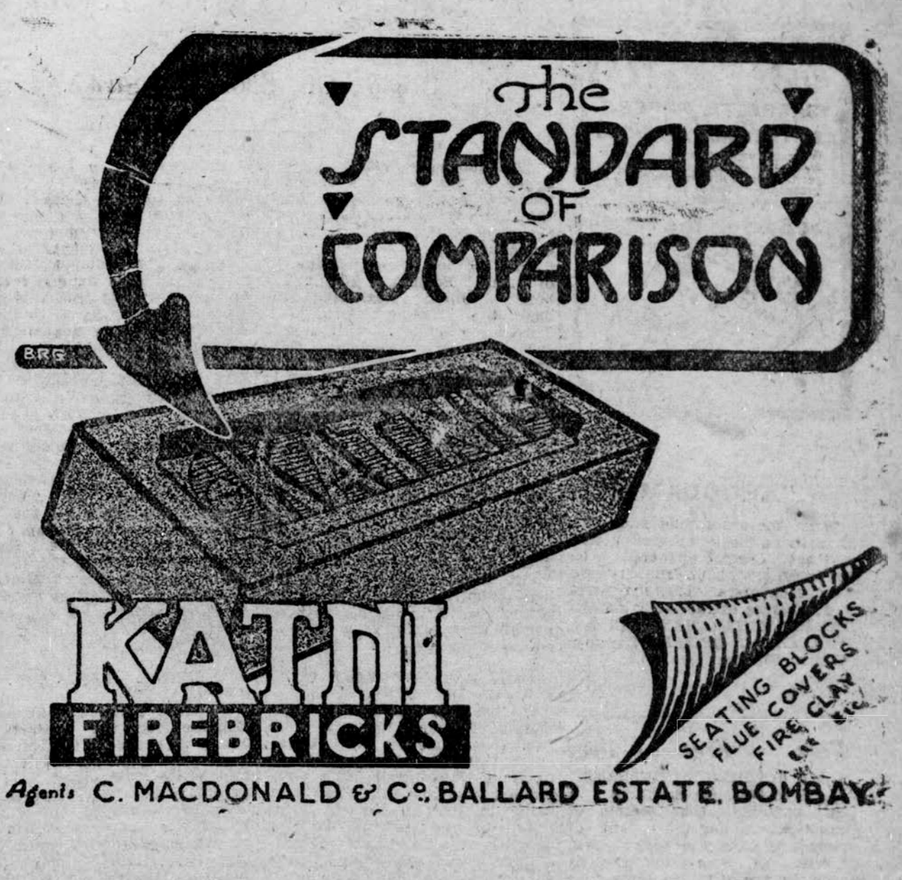
In the sphere of agriculture, India's paramount industry, invaluable work continues to be done. Over twelve million acres are now cultivated for varieties of the staple crops which have been improved out of all recognition by long and patient research and experiment at the hands of the Indian Agricultural Service—rice, millets, sugar, and, above all, cotton and wheat. Every year sees the cultivator enriched with new types of rust-resisting wheat, and in the world of cotton the struggle for a longer staple and the battle with the boll-worm proceed untiringly. In the immense and valuable forests which, often in the teeth of fierce popular opposition, have been redeemed from destruction, the output, both in timber and in such by-products as rosin, turpentine, lac and paper pulp, is increasing greatly: and capital alone is needed to let their resources be poured upon the markets of the world. Irrigation remains one of the proudest achievements of the British connection; and one of the new reservoirs in the Deccan is dammed by "the largest mass of masonry in the world."

A LAND OF CONTRASTS

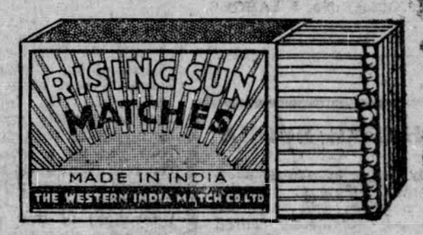
To-day, as in all her history, India stands out as the land of blinding contrasts. They are written large over this narrative. A jubilant chapter is given to the immense commercial strength of the country, with her huge imports of bullion and her overseas trade which has arisen from £34 millions sterling in the middle of last century to £440 millions today. But yet "a large proportion of her inhabitants are beset with poverty of a kind which finds no parallel in Western lands, and are living on the very margin of subsistence." Take another contrast. The strides that have been made in medical research, in economic botany, and in the more abstract realms of radiation and the atom, are promoting Indian thinkers to a high place in the world of modern science; and yet 92 per cent. of the people cannot read or write. Or, if we turn to social enlightenment, we had remarkable evidence, at the Round Table Conference, of what emancipation can do for the ladies of India. And yet how rare they must be: "throughout the whole country," says our manual, "there were only 230 women studying in medical colleges and 166 in training colleges for teachers."

ARCHAEOLOGY

From these intractable problems of the present, it is refreshing to turn to the silent past. For sheer romance, nothing in the Indian chronicle approaches the recent discoveries of the archaeologists, working under Sir John Marshall, and showing that the Indus basin was the scene of an astonishingly elaborate civilisation as far back as 4000 B.C. The traces of this prehistoric glory are now being pursued eastward from the Indus, until there is little doubt that they will reach down into the valley of the Ganges. As results accumulate, it is conceivable that they may revolutionise our ideas of the early history of mankind.—"Sunday Times."



MADE IN INDIA



THE WESTERN INDIA MATCH CO. LTD

P. O. Box 254 BOMBAY.

Blocks for Sale

Many BLOCKS of PICTURES appearing in the Daily and Sunday Chronicle are FOR SALE at Two Annas and Nine Pies per Sq. inch inclusive of Postage.

Apply to the—

MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

NORMAL CONDITIONS IN KASHMIR

Messages Of Loyalty Received

SRINAGAR, Aug. 1.

The following Communique has been issued:—

The situation in the city of Srinagar and in the State generally has been steadily improving during the past week. Shops opened on Wednesday and normal conditions have been restored except for pillaged shops which are being repaired. Reports from outlying towns are quite assuring. Numerous telegrams expressing loyal sentiments and offering their services have been received from Jagirdars of outlying districts, and several Jagirdars have presented themselves to His Highness with offers of their personal services and resources.

A meeting of Jagirdars, both Mahommedan and Hindu, was held to-day and they have submitted a joint representation regarding their readiness to assist in dispelling seditious activity. Three Mahommedan leaders from Jammu and three from Kashmir who were interned in connection with the riot of the 13th July, having given undertakings not to make any speech or commit any act likely to cause a breach of the peace of excite hatred between communities and promised to assist in maintaining peace, His Highness has been pleased to order that they should be set at liberty.

Certain Mahommedans having approached His Highness for permission to present certain requests, His Highness has been pleased to fix the six August for receiving them and hearing what they have to say.—A.P.

Dawoodi Borhas Thank Govt. For Waqf Act

The following telegram has been sent to the Government:—

Dawoodi Bohra Education Conference of Burhanpur most respectfully thanks your Excellency and the Members of your Government for applying Waqf Act to Dawoodi Bohras.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN

teamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Hakusan Maru	10500	---	@10Aug
r Tango ,,	5893	1st Aug.	12 ,,
Haruna ,,	10500	---	24 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	17 Aug.	31 Aug.
Katori ,,	10000	---	@8 Sep.
x Iyo ,,	5962	6 Aug.	13 Sep.
Kashima ,,	10000	---.	@22Sep.
x Nagato ,,	5991	15 Sept.	30 ,,

*Do not carry passengers,
xCalls at Cllombo,
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
asukuni Maru	12000	5 Aug.	22 Aug.
uwa Maru	10700	20 ,,	7 ept.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
aiyo Maru	2200)	18 Aug.	25 Aug.
hichibu Maru	22000	2 Sept.	8 Sept.

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full Particulars, please apply to:—

Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road,
Phone No. 20279.
Telegrams "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure.
Heijin Maru	26th July	4th Aug.
Havre ,,	25th ,,	8th ,,
Borneo ,,	9th Aug.	22nd ,,
Celebes ,,	24th ,,	4th Sept
hunko ,,	9th Sept.	22nd ,,

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA Ld.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 22150, 25473. Telegrams: "Shosen."

The Famous Astrologer.

Medalist and Certificate Holder from Maharajahs, Rajahs and Notables. Casting Horoscope Rs. 2. Personal consultation of one horoscope Rs. 5. In writing Rs 20. Annual life reading Rs. 5, 3 questions about futurity Re 1. Extra question As. 8. (Birth-date and time or writing time required.). Write to, or call at, Pandit K. M. Srinivasacharlar, 218, Mint Street, Madras.

ELIXIR NOBILITY

is

(1) A cure for chronic diseases, (2) A princely Elixir of life. (3) A veritable cure for prostration, general weakness, anaemia, melancholia, leanness, emaciation, senility, brain complaints, and nerve complaints, (4) A high-class rejuvenating course of treatment. Book free on request.

Sole distributors:
GREAT INDIAN PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS (B) DACCA. (BENGAL).

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVAL.

August 3.

Tongo Maru, Uchino, Kobe.
Sultania, Tournell, Rangoon.
British Holly, Morrison, Abadan.
Col-de-Lana, Suttora, Trieste.
Subedar, Jones, Bassein.

DEPARTURES.

August 4.

City of Canton, Cory, Calcutta.
Gharinda, Endusoy, Calcutta.
Heijin Maru, Suzmsi, Kobe.

LOADING.

August 3.

Steamer Jehangir for Jeddah.
Steamer Subedar for Rangoon.
Steamer Karanja for Durban.

S.S. Tongo Maru:—The N. Y. K. Steamer Tonga Maru, arrived, in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and 14 passengers.

S.S. Sultania:—The Scindia S. N. Coy's steamer Sultania, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S.S. British Holly:—The A. P. C. Coy.'s steamer British Holly, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel and oil.

S.S. Col-de-Lana:—The Lloyd T. Coy.'s steamer Col-de-Lana, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S.S. Subedar:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer, Subedar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. City of Canton:—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer City of Canton, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Gharinda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gharinda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Heijin Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Heijin Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, August 3.

1 Tango Maru, Isbe, 12-8-31 S Y Kaisha.
2 Ranchi, London, 8-8, M M and Co.
3 C/o. Bath, Karachi, 5-8, K. Nixon and Co.
4 Formosa, Colombo, 5-8, L. Edwards Ltd.
7 Naringa, NF, NF, M M & Co.
8 City of Canton, Calcutta, 4-8, F F Campbell & Co.
11 Nirvana, Japan 7-8, M M & Co.
13 Karanja Durban, 12-8-31, M. M. and Co.
14 Aquileia, Genoa, 11-8, L T and M. I.
15 Col-de-Lana, Yokohama, 4-3-31, L. T. M. I.
16 Rizwina, Aden 5-8, T. Morrison and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Gharinda, Calcutta 4-8, M M & Co.
2 Nurjehan, Rangoon, 4-8 T Morrison & Co.
3 Bankura P. Gulf, 5-8, M. M. & Co.
4 Varela, Busrah, 7-8, M. M. and Co.
5 Heijin Maru, Karachi, 4-8, O. S. Kaisha.
6 Chakla, Calcutta 5-8, M. M. & Co.
8 Surada, Calcutta, 7-8, M M & Co.
9 Gazana, NF, NF, M M and Co.
10,11 Sultania, N.F. N.F. Scindia S. N. Co.
12,13 Mirzapore, Japan, 16-8 M. M. and Co.
16 Laxmi, NF, NF, National S S Co

PRINCESS DOCK

A. Indira M'Coast 3-8, Malabar S S. Co.
D E Dogra, Calcutta, 16-8, T Morrison and Co.
F. Maur, Bangkok, 6-8-31, F. F. Campbell and Co.
M Ahmedi, M'Coast, N F S Hassum and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Malwa, 7-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Comorin, 14-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Ranpura, 21-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 23-8-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Masula, 10-8-31, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macvier, 5-8-31, J F Co.
Trafford Hall, 10-8-31 K. N. C.
Clan Mucvicar 11-8-31 J. F. C.
Castalia, 22-8-31 G. T. Co.
City of Melbourne, 15-8, K. N. Co.

FROM OSLO.

Vinstra, 9-8, L. Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Brownfels 5-8-23. L Edward Ltd.
Treissenfel, 17-8 L. Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa, 25-8-31, M. Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE

Himalaya, 3-8-31, L. T. C.
Gange, 6-8-31, L. T. Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Silverpine, 3-8-31, Volkart Bros.
City of Orn, 14-8-31, F. F. Cambell and Co.
Cometekerk, 26-8-31, F. F. Cambell and Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Kidderpore, 27-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Rajputana, 28-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Pilsna 28-7-31. L. T. Co.
Tokustima Maru, 12-8-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Iyo Maru, 30-8-31, N. Y. Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Mooltan, 14-8-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandalla, 15-8-31, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

FOR LONDON.

Ranchi, 8-8, P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

C/Bath, NF, K N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Aquileia, N.F., M Italiana.

FOR KOBE.

Tango Maru, 12-8-31, N. F. Kaisha.
Nirvana, 7-8-31, M. M. and Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bankura, 5-8, M. M. and Co.
Varela, 7-8-31, M. M. and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Subedar, N. F. T. M. Co.
Nurjehan 5-8-31, T. M. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Dogra, 16-8, T M Co.
Surada NF, M M and Co.

FOR BANGKOK

Maur, NF, F F Campbell.

FOR ADEN.

Rizwarie, 5-8-31 T. M. Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

Formosa, 5-8-31, L. Edward Ltd.

FOR JEDDAH.

Jehangir, N. F. T. M. Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karanja, N. F. M. M. and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON

Ranchi P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

C/Bath K N Co.

FOR GENOA

Aquileia M Italiana

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Nirvana, M M & Co.
Tango Maru, N Y Kaisha.

FOR BUSREE.

Bankura, M M and Co.
Vasna, M M and Co.
Varela, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Subedar, T. M. and Co.
Nurjehan, T M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Dogra, T M & Co.
Surada M M and Co.

FOR COASTA.

Gazana, M M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur F F Campbell and Co.

FOR ADEN.

Rizwani, T M Co.

FOR COLOMBO

Formosa, L. Edward Ltd.

FOR JEDDAH.

Jehangir, T. M. Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karanja, M. M. and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Surada, 3-8-31.
Nurjehan, 1-8-31.
Bankura, 1-8-31.
Maur, 1-8-31.
Indira, 1-8-31.

EXPORT

Bombay, August 3.

S.S. Ranchi for London:—10 bales animal skin M. Nissim; 30 bales animal skin K. Lalbhai; 12 bales animal skin H. R. Rehmanbhai and Co.; 7 bales animal skin H. Jeewan; 4 bales woollen rugs Jeena and Co.; 5 bales Persian carpets K. B. H. Karimbax and Sons; 1000 cwt. groundnuts L. Dreyfus and Co.; 1000 cwt. linseed oil cakes W. T. Suren; 100 cwt. turmeric R. S. Tata and Co.; 24 cases bristles B. P. and Hayley Ltd.; 300 cwt. condiments Poonjiaji and Co.

City of Bath for Liverpool:—10 bales wool raw J. Sobhagmal; 1 bale wool raw V. Oomersey; 93 bales wool raw W. Latham and Co.; 151 bales wool raw M. Motilal; 25 bales cotton thread waste M. Mafatlal and Co.; 2000 cwt. groundnut oil cake W. T. Suren.

For Manchester:—250 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 300 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.; 125 bales cotton raw C. and Thackersey Ltd.

S.S. Aquileia for Genoa:—110 bales cotton fly M. Chandulal & Co.; 500 cwt. linseed Gorio Ltd.; 110 bales cotton raw B. Mauji & Co.

S.S. Heijin Maru for Nagoya:—50 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1150 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Mirzapore for Shanghai:—1309 bales cotton raw G. Rossa & Co.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Our market is rather reluctant to follow the weakness of American Cotton markets. The business has again declined and professional operators are controlling the trend of prices. The market opened steady at Rs. 175/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 176/12 on bull support. At this level there was no demand the market became flat with little business. Liverpool market is closed to-day. Our market remained very steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. 166/8
Broach A/M. 176/12
Oomra D/J 152/8
Bengal D/J 132/8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Aug.	129.00 plus 2.60
Nov.	123.30 ,, 2.50
Feb.	122.30 ,, 2.40

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	3	6
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	3	9
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	21	4	0
Silver, Ready	44	1	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	44	0	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	43	12	0

S.S. Nirvana for Shanghai:—400 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 250 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 500 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—50 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—150 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Tango Maru for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 300 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 250 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe 228 bales cotton raw K. M. Nathoo; 388 bales cotton raw V. Ladha and Co.; 200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Mirzapore for Shanghai:—2000 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 2400 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.; 500 bales cotton raw C. and Thackersey Ltd.; 1000 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.

For Kobe:—1100 bales cotton raw Birla Bros.; 76 bales cotton raw A. Khimji and Co.; 100 bales cotton raw V. Currimbhoy Ltd.; 1000 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 200 bales cotton raw K. M. Nathoo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, August 3.

S.S. Tawali agents L. Edwards Ltd. from Hamburg:—68 cases paper; 50 cases machinery; 122 cases lamps; 80 cases medicine; 100 cases slate pencils; 70 cases slates; 22 cases woollen yarn; 51 cases bolts and nuts; 100 cases glass ware; 36 cases plywood; 315 cases spirits; 268 cases E'ware; 24 dms. varnish; 28 dms. whale oil; 349 dms. chemicals; 66 dms. M. A. Foil; 100 bdle. wire netting; 100 bdle T. M. circles; 50 bdle. T. M. square; 251 bdle steel; 500 bdle. clovertines; 180 cases milk cream.

From Bremen:—175 cases beer; 20 cases bolts and nuts; 40 cases antimony salt; 27 bdle. iron flanges; 210 bdle. steel plates; 150 bdle. tiles; 94 bdle. rods; 200 bdle. copper sheets; 26 bdle spools; 400 rolls wire.

From Antwerp:—860 pgs. starch; 72 cases machinery; 70 cases silk yarn; 120 cases glue; 267 cases tiles; 650 cases vegetable products; 864 bdle steel hoops; 515 bdle steel bars; 192 bdle steel channels; 760 bdle steel plates; 130 bdle steel rods; 4551 bdle. steel sheets; 487 bdle nails; 100 bdle. hinges; 200 drms. chemicals; 74 drms. dyes dry.

From Ratterdom:—200 kgs. lead; 500 drms., 273 kgs. and 250 bags chemicals; 550 drms. dyes dry; 245 drms. dyes paste; 753 drms. paint; 90 drms. linseed oil; 540 cases beer; 53 cases joves; 354 cases bolts and nuts; 40 cases cheese; 240 cases soap; 325 cases schnapps; 95 cases paper; 100 bags starch; 800 bags dextrine; 800 bags farina; 58 rolls copper wire; 180 drms. colour; 50 drms. cocoanut oil; 150 drms. sraw boards.

From Messina:—120 bags lamp Punnice stoves; 50 cases lemons.

S.S. Aquileia agents Italina, from Genoa:—400 bags almonds; 64 cases cotton goods; 61 cases vermouth; 33 cases hemp rope; 27 cks. cement; 50 cks. Congo red; 268 cases silk yarn.

From Naples:—21277 bkts. potatoes; 27 cases macaroni; 52 cases preserves.

From Port Said:—78 cases orange juice.

From Aden:—23 bags gum myrrah; 25 bgs. gum Arabic; 50 bdle. soji khar; 50 bags chora.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Farm Board To Sell Holdings To Germany

MARKET DISCOUNTING BEARISH BUREAU.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

It is reported that the Federal Farm Board is trying to sell a portion of its holdings to Germany. Under present revived economic condition of German industry it will be a temporary relief but eventually when one looks at the problem of world's consumption, it means that in future the buying by Germany will be lessened. The crop is progressing favourably and the fears of weevil damage are unfounded as weather is mostly favourable. In the meantime the market is discounting the bearish Bureau report due on the 8th inst. There is some short interest near the bottom of the market and most of it is likely to be covered before the Bureau report.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market was easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by favourable weather and favourable crop conditions. Prices fluctuated within a range of 8 points and finally closed at a decline of 11 to 18 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points to 9.15c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 12 to 10 points Spot Cotton prices declined 11 points to 8.01c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market was closed on Saturday and will also remain closed to-day.

REUUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Prices for cotton this week declined to new low levels for the season on liquidation and professional selling, while there were evidences of selling by the South in anticipation of coming heding operations. The action of the Stock market, the increase in the Discount Rate of the Bank of England, together with some drastic dividend actions were all interpreted as indicating an unfavourable business outlook, which possibly will have a direct bearing on the consumption of cotton.

Weather conditions have been most favourable, with fears of damage by boll-weevil relieved—at least temporarily.

The impression prevails that the market is discounting a favourable Government report, but sentiment latterly has been reactionary on the theory that the technical position is stronger and the belief that shorts will cover prior to the issue of the Bureau Report.

Mr. Carl Williams has stated that the Farm Board will not sell any of its 1,300,000 bales of cotton during the coming crop year, but no statement has been issued as regards the Farm Board's policy in connection with the new crop.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 8.33—.05 Lowest 8.25—11.

N. Y. December Highest 8.56 (11-34 a.m. Lowest 8.45 (12 noon).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. Weather map and weekly forecast good.

New York. Weather crop accounts favourable. Market lacks buying power but rally likely due low prices and technical position. If Farm Board sells to Germany probably that will be temporary Bullish influence but eventually bearish.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 1st inst. from their New York friends:—

"Recent selling speculative. Market heavily short. Crop prospects good. Might rally on covering, but see no good reason for material advance."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

11-15 a.m.:—New York cables:—Textiles very dull, prices somewhat lower. Cotton sagging. Crop looks generally promising.

12.40 p.m.:—Between midnight and daylight warm. Light to moderate rainfall in West Texas.

Reuter's cable:—New York market was easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by favourable weather and favourable crop conditions.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May equal 4.71.
Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 175/ equal 3.97.
Difference 74 pts. equal Rs. 33/
New York May Close) 8.94 equal 4.47.
Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 175/ equal 3.97.
Difference 50 pts. equal Rs. 22/.
Liverpool NewYork. Oct. 61, May 48 (American points).

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.

Paris, July 30.

The Return of the Bank of France for the week ending July 29th gives the total note circulation at 77,766,000,000 francs, a decrease of 188,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.—Reuter.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

SAGGING TENDENCY OF MILL SHARES

Narrow Trading Market

Bombay, Aug. 3.

The share market was quiet with a narrow business passing. The tendency of mill shares is sagging. There is less inclination to buy and the market needs outside support. Latest reports about dividends in the United States of America are disappointing and when a financially strong country like America is passing through abnormal depression, it is impossible to look for any bright outlook for industries in the near future. Everywhere retrenchments are carried out and this act is bound to reduce the buying power of those who had fixed income. Thus there seems little chance for expansion of business and the result of the present workings of industrial establishments are bound to be disappointing.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Bombay Dyeing 691,88.
Century 235,33.
Colaba 92. N
Crescent 60
Fazul 345,41
Indore 342
Madhowji N.15
Nagpur 343,41
New Great 128
Pearl 212,10
Simplex 59,58
Swadeshi 267,66
Burma 376.72
Hydro 109.8-12
Tram 102
Deff. 282
Ord. 21-10,14,6
Bundi 12-14
Indian 150,48
Katni Ord. 158
Alcock 210

MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

100 Ahm. Advance	261-4
50 Apollo	1-8-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3.8-0
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	688-2
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	233-12
500 Central India P.	430-0
100 Central India	341-4
100 Colaba	92-8
100 Coorla	137-8
100 Crescent	60
250 Currim.	50
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	35
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-3-0
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	2-4
250 Fazulbhoy	341-4
100 Finlay	72-8
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	103.2
1000 Hindustan	1305
100 Indore-Malwa	342-8
250 Jamshed	3.0
50 Kasturchand	8-8
100 Khatau	75-10
100 Kohinoor	127-8
250 Laxmi	792-8
100 Madhowji	15-0
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	750
100 Meyer Sassoon	35
1000 Morarji	350
50 Mysore	95
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	128-12
100 New City	50
250 Pabani	118-2
250 Pearl	210-10
100 Phoenix	270-0
10 Premier	1-6
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1622-8
250 Simplex	58-2
100 Swan	65-0
100 Swadeshi	266-4
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	20-0
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1320-0
1000 Western	680

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	65
50-25 Central	15
£10-5 Eastern	66-0
500 Imperial	900
500-125 Imperial Contr.	221-4
100-50 India	76-8
5 Union	3.2-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	12-14
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	148-12
100 Katni 1st P.	103.8
100 Katni 2nd P.	106.4
40 Katni Def.	640
100 Katni	158-12
10 Punjab P.	8-8
10 Punjab	7-2
100 Shahabad	155

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-8
15 Jupiter	6-13
15 New India	16-8
200-100 Oriental	1685
10 Vulcan	5-15

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	105-15
1000 Andhra Val. P.	977-8
1000 Andhra Valley	547-8
50 Bombay Tram P.	65-8
50 Bom. Tram	102-3
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-8
100 Tata Hydro	108-12
100 Tata Power P.	1115
1000 Tata Power	392-8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	310
100 Amritsar Patti	102-8
100 Central Province	70-4
100 Dho. Barramati	89.0
100 Gujarat	43-8
100 Mandra Bhon	55-0
500 Tapti Valley	567-8

MINING.

10 Central India	0-8
10 Shivrajpur	12-2
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	115-10
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	43
30 Tata Steel D.	282-8
75 Tata Steel	21-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	210
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250 Bom. Steam	181-14
50 Bom. Telephone	41-8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-9-6
125 Bom. Burma Old	372-8
50 Bom. Burma New	133-2
100 In. Bleaching	132-8
15 Scindia	5-11-6
3 1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	59-4-0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free	99-14-0

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Sept. dol. 50-1/2 Up 3/8.
Dec. dol. 54-1/2 Up 3/8.
March dol. 57-1/8

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Sept. 12 99 Unchanged.
Oct. 12.24—1.

WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO).

"Prices declined on partially rising, but later advanced on unfavourable crop reports and on sympathy with corn. Closed steady."

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, July 30.

	This week.
Total Bullion	£133,300,000
Public Deposits	£ 15,200,000
Other Deposits	£ 89,500,000
Govt. Securities	£ 52,600,000
Other Securities	£ 36,300,000
Notes and Coin	£ 33,900,000
Notes in Circulation	£359,400,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	32.42 p.c.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

F. P. Bales—.

Receipts to date 1-8-31 1930-31 1000; 1929-30 9000.

Receipts Yesterday 1-8-31 1930-31 1000; 1929-30 1000.

Exports to date 1-8-31, 1930-31 —; 1929-30 5000.

Stock at Ports 31-7-31, 1930-31 2787000; 1929-30 154500.

Stock Interior Towns 31-7-31 1930-31 998000; 1929-30 560000.

Stock Liverpool 31-7-31, 1930-31 951000; 1929-30 706000.

Visible Supply 31-7-31, 1930-31 5227000; 1929-30 3100000.

Quantity in Sight 31-7-31, 1930-31 13279000; 1929-30 14946000.

Quantity out of Sight 31-7-31, 1930-31 11113000; 1929-30 13689000

YOUNG AT FIFTY!

WHY not? It is a matter of nerves and arteries. Good red blood feeds the nerves and does not thicken the arteries.

If you feel old and worn out there is a cause. Your blood wants rejuvenating.

Take a course of

IRON JELLOIDS

They were made for cases like yours.

They will give you robust health and elastic step, full pulsing red blood and well braced nerves. They will enable you to hold your own in the battle of life.

POOR blood gives poor service. Why not obtain the best? It is easily available and at a price well within your reach. Iron Jelloids are sold by all chemists at Re. 1 for a trial size, lasting 10 days, and Rs. 4-13 for a full size bottle of 40 days supply.

Ask for No. 2 A IRON JELLOIDS.
B.G.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., can give expert advice on all classes of Insurance.
J3

REGD. NO. B 1061.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
Is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments.
J4

BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1931

"INTERESTS OF FOREIGN INVESTORS BEFORE INTERESTS OF INDIANS"

—:o:—

How India's Financial Policy Is Dictated

LECTURE ON "PUBLIC FINANCE"

"Public Finance in India" was the subject of an interesting lecture by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta delivered at the Jinnah Hall on Sunday evening before a large audience.

The lecture was organised by the Youth League and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas presided.

PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC FINANCE.

Mr. Jamnadas began with explaining the principles of Public Finance and the various interpretations put on the term by economists. He pointed out that till the close of the nineteenth century the state of the function was supposed to be that of a police-man and it was thought that the burden of taxation should be as light as possible, but the idea had undergone a great change. The present idea of a State was that it was a guardian and trustee of the subjects and the taxation need not be light but it should be as high as was needed for doing the greatest service to the people.

NO POPULAR VOICE IN INDIA.

Coming to Public Finance in India Mr. Mehta said that it was not determined by the people and there would not be any substantial difference even after the R. T. C. He believed that no amount of responsibility at the centre would mend matters and the Army Budget and the foreign policy of the British Government would continue to be the determining factors.

Examining how for Indian finance was affected by political considerations Mr. Mehta enumerated five factors by which it was affected. He said that firstly it was guided by the Imperial interests of England in Asia, secondly there was the decision of Britain that India must be kept as a part of British Empire, thirdly the interests of the Army and Services were maintained, fourthly the interests of the Civil Services were maintained and lastly when all these interests were served the remaining of the resources were to be utilised for providing social amenities to the people.

NO CHANGE AFTER R.T.C. DECISION.

Mr. Mehta added that even after the Round Table Conference, the conditions would remain as they were at present and the Imperialist foreign policy of Britain and the Army Budget would dominate the public finance of India. Next to this consideration would be the interests of the Civil Services which would act as the determining factor in the financial policy of this country.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

The Army and the Civil Services, he said were, necessarily to be manned by the foreigners as they had their particular interests in view. The British Army in India was an Army of Occupation, foisted by the conqueror on those who were conquered to see that the interests of the conquerors were safeguarded.

INDIANISATION OF RAILWAYS IMPOSSIBLE.

The speaker further explained how even the utility services like the Railways were run more in the interests of the Government than for the good of the public, and how they were manned by the foreigners because the foreigners who had lent money for building railways wanted to safeguard their interests. He added that in the present circumstances Indianisation of Railways was impossible not because Indians were not capable of managing the railways, but because the foreign creditors would not tolerate it unless the money invested was paid off.

Continuing the speaker repeated that so long as foreign interests existed and they had got to be safeguarded no real power would come to the people. Till, then, the finances of the country would be regulated in a way as to satisfy the interests of the foreigners first and then only attention would be paid to the social needs of the people.

CONGRESS AND PUBLIC DEBTS

Referring to the report of the Public Debts Committee of the Congress, the speaker said that they should not suppose that the bill of Rs. 729 crores was the limit of all the wrongs that Britain had done to India. The real wrong was that for the last 174 years all the taxes collected were spent not for the welfare of Indians but for keeping India in bondage and furthering the Imperialistic plans of Britain.

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST BRITISH GREED.

Regarding the safeguards of which there was so much talk at present, Mr. Mehta said, if any country really needed safeguards, it was India and her interests required safeguarding against Britain and her greed.

But he was sure that Indians were invited to London not to think over such safeguards, but to safeguard the interests of Britain. It was in his opinion a misnomer to refer to these provisions as "safeguards."

CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Concluding, he pointed out how Indian currency was contracted during the last ten years and said that by removing about 30 to 35 crores of rupees from the currency India was made to suffer to the extent of 2,100 crores and that was the main reason of the present unemployment and general trade depression in the country. He added that he did not deny the influence of world factors but mainly the non-national character of the Government was the cause of all India's present ills and the only way to get them redressed was to change the present form of government, and to transfer the real power to the people.

INDIA WANTS HER FULL RIGHTS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas thanking the speaker said, that it was good that he sounded that note of warning to those who were going to attend the R.T.C. but he said, Conference or no-Conference, India was no more in a mood to continue in her present state of bondage and would be only satisfied with full political power to play her proper role in the uplift of humanity. He added that if Indians found that severance of British connection was necessary to achieve that end, they would not hesitate to do it.

HUTS AND HOUSES DEMOLISHED

PEOPLE RENDERED HOMELESS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR MAHAL, Aug. 3.

Reports of serious devastation caused by demolition of several huts and houses in Kota (a small town in Bilaspur district) have been received here. It is learnt that on 27th ultimo, the Tasildar visited Kota and ordered several houses to be demolished on the ground that they were encroachments on P. W. D. Road. It is also stated that villagers were given very short notice by the authorities and extreme haste was exhibited by the officers in their so-called discharge of duty. The villagers have already wired to the Home Member and other officials to intervene in the matter. One shopkeeper and his son who were arrested and released on bail of Rs. 10,000 each, are being prosecuted under sections 353 and 151.

PUNJAB MAIL TRAIN MURDER

Alleged Confession By Accused

BHUSAWAL, August 2.

The alleged assailants of Lieutenant Hext and Lieutenant Sheehan in the Punjab Mail Outrage are stated to have confessed to the police that they had been reading literature regarding Bhagat Singh and his exploits and decided to emulate him, for which the required revolvers and bombs.

On the 22nd night at Khandwa they noticed Hext with luggage, rifle, etc. They thought that he was alone in the compartment and determined to rob him, sell his things and buy weapons from the proceeds. They added that they had no intention to kill Hext, although they carried knives as a precautionary measure. But Lieutenant Sheehan's presence came upon them as a surprise, and they attacked both with a view to avoid capture.—A.P.

124-A IN SANDUR STATE

Penal Code To Be Enlarged

The Sandur State Council held its first business session on the 30th July, Mr. G. T. Konnur, Dewan Saheb presiding. Mr. Narayana Iyengar, a member was sworn in.

Meherban B. V. Krishnan Kutty Menon, General Secretary to Government introduced the Bill relating to the Sandur Penal Code. He pointed out at length the Criminal Law as in force at present in the Sandur Raj does not provide for the punishment of certain offences such as regicide, disaffection against the Ruler, etc; corresponding to section 124-A., of the Indian Penal Code, and he pointed out that it was exactly to remove such disabilities that the present legislation is contemplated.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.

He also adverted to the action taken by the Government of Sandur to suppress traffic in women and children to fulfil the obligation arising from India's adhesion to the International Convention in this regard, and pointed out that legislation on that score has been introduced in the Sandur Penal Code.

The Bill has been drawn on the lines of the Indian Penal Code with necessary amendments to suit the local conditions. It will be taken up for discussion at the next session.

Malaviya's Sacrifice.

RELIGIOUS SENTIMENTS TO YIELD BEFORE COUNTRY'S CAUSE

GOD-SPEED ON EVE OF DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND

BENARES, Aug. 3.

"In the cause of the Motherland I do not hesitate to sacrifice even my religious sentiments which have been dearest to me throughout my life."

So said Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya at a large gathering of students and professors of the Benares University who had assembled to wish him godspeed on the occasion of his departure for England. The Pandit hoped that the Government would satisfy the very reasonable condition that Gandhiji wanted and make it possible for Gandhiji to attend the Round Table Conference. He condemned violence and stray assaults perpetrated by young men.

Another address was presented to Pandit Malaviya at a largely attended public meeting held last night on the grounds of the Town Hall under the presidency of Raja Motichand.—A. P.

TRIAL OF CHAMANLAL ADJOURNED

For Making "Objectionable" Speeches

NEW DELHI, August 1.

Before Mr. Isar the case against Sjt. Chaman Lal, reporter "Hindustan Times" under section 108 I.P.C. came up for hearing this morning when prosecution evidence was recorded and the case was adjourned.

Nandkishore, Deputy Superintendent, Delhi C.I.D. told the Court that though Civil Disobedience Movement had ceased the Congress anti-Government propaganda to prepare people for the next struggle still continued, both in the city and the rural Delhi. Sjt. Chaman Lal had been active participator in the Congress activities and figured prominently in manufacturing contraband salt and picketing of liquor shops during the last civil disobedience movement. He had been making speeches even now and his speech of July 10 was regarded objectionable by the Police and formed the subject of the present complaint.

Replying to cross-examination by Mr. Asaf Ali, witness could not produce proof if Chamanlal held office, or was a member of Delhi Congress Committee, but his belief and information was that Chamanlal was Congress officer and member of the Students' Union and Naujawan Bharat Sabha.—A.P.

VILLAGE SALT MAKERS ARRESTED

Gandhi-Irwin Pact At Cudappah

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 31.

Report from Cuddappat comes of the Police harassment of villagers who manufacture salt. It appears that for the past one month the villagers of Janganpalli were manufacturing and selling salt in their own village. The Village Munsiff seems to have reported the matter to the police.

The Sub-Inspector of police, with a bus-load of armed police, went to the village on the evening of the 23rd instant, raided the house of four persons and searched for salt manufactured locally. The police filled up the pits that were used for manufacturing salt.

It is reported that 10 pits were closed, 10 cemenetd areas demolished, 4 villagers arrested and later released on bail. They are asked to appear before the police on 5th August, in default to pay Rs. 50 fine.

Our Pateti Number.

The "Sunday Chronicle" dated 6th September will be issued as a Pateti Number. It will contain a number of articles, by well-known writers, on problems affecting the Parsis.

Besides, it will contain several interesting articles on a variety of subjects of national and international importance. The Number will be profusely illustrated.

Agents and advertisers are requested to book orders and space as early as possible.

SITUATION IN BURMA

Government Weekly Review.

DACOITIES STILL VERY NUMEROUS

SIMLA, August 2.

This week's report from the Government of India on the situation is important in view of the promulgation of the ordinance which has been published. It says that several cases have occurred of successful resistance by villagers to attacks by rebels and surrenders by dacoits in Prome district now amount to very nearly 2,500. There is good reason to hope that the efforts of Pongyis are meeting with success. Dacoities, however, are still very numerous. There are occasional attacks on Indians and the Chinese, but it is doubtful whether there is any communal motive in most of those now occuring.—A. P.

CRICKET AT JAMNAGAR.

Home Team Beat Punjabis By 11 Wickets

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, July 28.

The Punjab Wanderers' Cricket Team of Lahore, and the Sumair Sports Club of Jamnagar played a very fine and exciting cicket match on the Ajitsinhji Ground, Jamnagar on July 27 and 28 before a very large crowd of cricket enthusiasts and sightseers. Although both the teams were equally matched in batting and bowling and fielding strength the splendid unbeaten innings of 124 contributed by Manilal, son of the old time Hindu Quadrangular cricketer Ogadh Shanker, rewarded the Jamnagarians with a substantial victory by 11 wickets.

PUNJABIS FAIL.

The Punjab visitors won the toss of the coin and elected to bat first. The ground was fast and true throughout, and it was neither an advantage nor a disadvantage to go in first. But the whole side succumbed to the Home bowling and fielding unexpectedly, and when the last men was dismissed the score showed 86 runs only. Batsmen like G. M. Din. Fazal Rahim and Nawab Zabardast Khan were expected to give a fine exhibition of class cricket. True to anticipations G. M. Din gave a good display of batsmanship contributing a total of 89 runs in both innings. of the other two, each made a duck in one innings, while in the other innings, Fazal Rahim made 37 and the Nawab 24. The other members of the team were unable to do anything at all being unaccustomed to the ground and the pace of the opposing bowlers. In both their innings the visitors contributed 8 ducks. Out of the total of 170 runs in their second innings 99 runs came from the first wicket pair Din and Fazal.

MANILAL'S SPLENDID STAND.

For the Summair Club Manilal was a tower of strength and he played all changes in bowling at either end with ease and grace sending the ball to the boundary 8 times, and over it, once. His chances of being a member of the Indian Team going to England next year, are very bright indeed. Of the other batsmen Chamanlal, Amarsinhji, Dayalal and Indravijaysinhji made a fine quartette of willow wielders of the "Ranji" tradition.

The following are the scores:—

Punjab Team (1st Innings):—Fazal Rahim, 0; G. M. Din, 27; Hidayut Ali, 4; Mehta, 0; Nawab Zabardastkhan, 24; Khan Saheb, 0; Captain James, 7; Jamil, 0; Laruwala, 0; Townsend, 0; Gaya prakash, 8; Extras, 1; Total 86

Jamnagar Summair Club: (1st Innings): — Captain Geoffrey Clarke, 10; Chamanlal, 41; Indravijaysinhji, 15; Manilal, (not out) 124; Amarsinh, 34; Dayalal, 18; Hari Mali, 11; Himatsiniji, 3; Keshavlal, 1; Pratapsinhji, (not out), 4; Oghadshanker did not bat; Extras, 31; Total, 291.

Punjab Team (2nd Innings):—Fazal Rahim, 37; G. M. Din, 62; Hidayutalli, 7; Mehta, (not out), 1; Nawab Zabardastkhan, 0; Khan Saheb, 8; Captain James, 10; Jamil, 0; Daruwala, 17; Townsend, 1; Gyaprakash, 15; Extras, 12; Total, 170.

UDWADA PRABHAT FERI CASE.

—:o:—

Revision Application Admitted By High Court.

The criminal revision application of Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha and seven others came for hearing before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barlee on Monday. Mr. G. N. Thakor, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Chubb, Gagrat, Ghaswala and Co., Solicitors, represented the applicants. In this case, the petitioner are (1) Barjorji Framji Bharucha, (2) Jamietram Narayan Joshi, (3) Bichhu Bhika, (4) Sukhia Chhiba (5) Budhiya Rama, (6) Babubhai Harjiwandas, (7) Bachubhai Harjiwan and (8) Dullabhai Mohanji while the opponent is Khan Bahodur P. H. Antia, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Surat.

GROUNDS OF APPLICATION.

The grounds of the applicants' petition are as follows:

1. That a complaint dated 10th June 1931 filed by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, the applicants are being proceeded with under Section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

2. That on receipt of complaint from one Jamsedji Framji Dastur, the Superintendent of Police deputed Mr. Antia, the Deputy Superintendent, to proceed to Udwada and inquire into the affair. That Mr. Antia arrived at Udwada on the 7th June 1931, held an investigation, in the course of which he recorded statements of several persons, and as a result of his investigation, decided to take proceedings against the applicants under section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

3. That a complaint was accordingly filed by him as the Deputy Superintendent of Police, in which after mentioning the facts, leading up to his complaint, he prayed that proceedings be taken against the abovementioned accused and that they be ordered to give security to keep the peace for a period of one year under section 107 Criminal Procedure Code.

PRRBHAT FERI AT UDWADA.

4. That the complaint recited that a Prabhat Feri was going round in the town of Udwards in the mornings, that their going round singing songs and playing on instruments, was interfering with the morning prayers of the Mobeds engaged in worship in the Fire Temple at Udwada, that the religious feelings of these persons were being wounded and aroused at such rounds being taken near the Temple in the mornings, that the Applicant No. 1 had control over the members taking the rounds while the others too were leaders of or members of or connected with the Prabhat Feri and that it was necessary to take security from them in order to preserve the peace.

5. That Mr. Antia having taken the statements of witnesses in the course of his investigation and that proceedings having been taken as result of the investigation made, the applicants' pleader requested the learned magistrate that he should be allowed copies of these statements for the purpose of cross-examining witnesses thereon.

6. That a similar application was also made about the statement made by Mr. Karanjawala, the Excise Inspector before the police, in the course of the same investigation.

7. That the application being opposed, the learned magistrate was pleased to reject the applications by his orders dated 3rd July 1931 passed on the same date.

8. That Your Lordships' petitioners feel aggrieved by the orders dated 3rd July 1931 passed as above and beg to approach this Hon'ble Court and to pray that copies of the statements referred to in the petitioners' applications dated 2nd July be ordered to be furnished to their pleader and that such order as may appear just and proper to the Hon'ble Court be passed on the following among other grounds:

1. The learned magistrate has misconstrued the provisions of section 162 and failed to give effect to the same. The statute was specially amended in 1923 to give effect to the rights of the accused and enable them to cross-examine witnesses by the use of the statements made by them before the police.

2. It was an error to assume that proceedings under section 107 were held not to be offences and to further assume that there could be no investigation prior to proceedings being taken under section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

3. There has been in fact investigation in this case, and it being not in dispute that statements of which copies were applied for were taken by the Deputy Superintendent after he came to investigate into the allegations made, it was an error to say that the statements recorded by him could not be said to be taken in the course of an investigation. There being no power in the police to record statements of witness except under Chapter XIV, the statements recorded should have been presumed to have been recorded under the provisions of the said Chapter, so as to enable the applicants to get copies thereof under section 162 C.P.C.

4. Even assuming that there was some irregularity committed by the police in the course of the investigation, such an irregularity or omission on the part of the police could not deprive the applicants of their right to have copies of the statements for the purpose of cross-examining the prosecution witnesses.

5. The investigation made and statements taken having led to the present proceedings being started, it was wrong to say that the applicants were not entitled to get copies of the statements of the proceedings.

6. The learned magistrate has not considered the authorities of this Court which say that the applicants are in the position of the accused.

7. The case of Emperor v. Jehangir Cama should have been held to have no application to the facts of the present case.

8. The grounds on which the applicants to have a copy of the statement of Mr. Karanjawala has been refused are also erroneous in law.

9. The mere fact that the Sub-Inspector assisted the Deputy Superintendent of Police and obtained statements during the investigation would make no difference to the applicants' right to avail themselves of the statements so made to or before the Sub-Inspector.

10. The orders passed are erroneous and should be set aside and copies prayed for be ordered to be furnished to the petitioners.

PETITION ADMITTED.

Mr. Thakor arguing the petition said that the applicants were told that the investigation held by the complainant-opponent Khan Bahadur Antia was only a preliminary confidentil enquiry. Mr. Thakor submitted that it was difficult for his clients to contradict the statements made against them unless they knew what the statements were and also cross-examined the prosecution witnesses who made the statements.

Their Lordships admitted the petition and granted a rule against the trying magistrate to show cause why his order should not be set aside and stay the proceedings in the meantime.

OUT TO WIN £5,000 PRIZE.

Texan Airmen's Venture

SEATTLE-TOKIO NON-STOP REFUELLING FLIGHT.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Seattle.—The Texan airmen, Robbins and Jones, who early last month unsuccessfully attempted to fly from Seattle to Tokio, took off to-day on a second attempt on a non-stop flight to Tokyo, and thus win a prize of £5,000 offered by the Japanese newspaper "Ashahi."—Reuter.

New Dewan Of Jhalawar.

JHALRAPATAN, Aug. 1.

Maharajrana of Jhalawar held Birthday Durbar to-day and announced the appointment of Mir Maqbul Mahmood as Dewan to succeed Col. Benn.—A. P.

NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN

Treaty With Russia

AFGHANISTAN, July 20.

The latest issue of the "Islah" of Kabul is just to hand. It gives the full text of the treaty of friendship signed between the Soviet Republic and Afghanistan. The treaty contains 9 articles and will remain in force for 5 years and afterwards again subject and ratification from year to year. This treaty has been signed on behalf of Russia by L Stark while on behalf of Afghanistan it has been signed by Faiz Muhammad, Minister for the Interior. The treaty was signed on the 24th of June 1931 at Kabul. At another place part of the programme is published for bringing about the economic prosperity of the country at large. This programme has been drawn up by the ministry of Commerce.

FOREBODINGS OF GENERAL STRIKE ?

The General Secretary of the G. K. Union, writes:—

"There was a partial strike in the New City of Bombay Mill consequent upon the dismissal of a few workers who had complained to the management of the low rates of wages on certain sorts. But the management retorted, instead of redressing the grievances by importing blacklegs, regardless of its professions of keeping contact with the workers. Further the situation is rendered worse by alleged assaults, beating cuts and forfetuire of wages of the workers. There is very little to doubt, under the circumstances, that events are marching towards a general strike.

"MAC"-STIMSON PARLEYS TO BE RESUMED.

"Somewhere In Highlands Of Scotland."

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Conversations between Mr. Stimson and Mr. MacDonald on international affairs which had begun at the Seven-Power Conference will probably be resumed this week "somewhere in the highlands of Scotland." Mr. MacDonald is spending a holiday at Lossiemouth and Mr. Stimson who is also spending a holiday in Scotland has rented a lodge somewhere in the higlands and invited Mr. MacDonald to go there on Thursday and be his guest for a couple of days. Mr. MacDonald declines to reveal where Mr. Stimson is staying.—Reuter.

Ed. Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.